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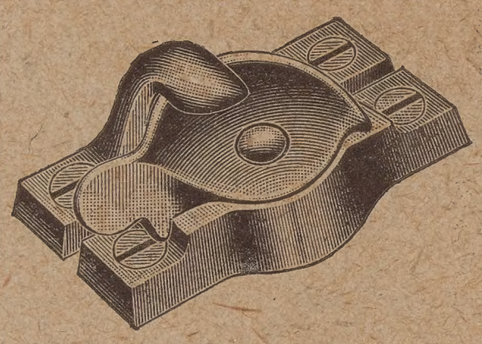

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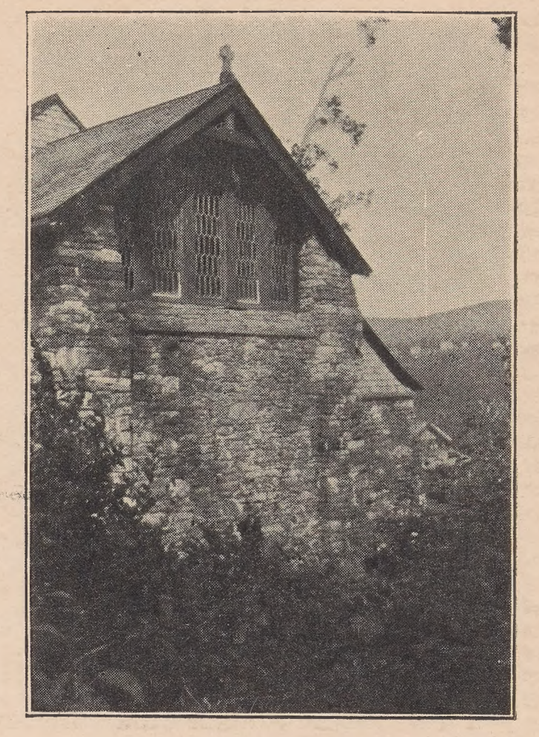

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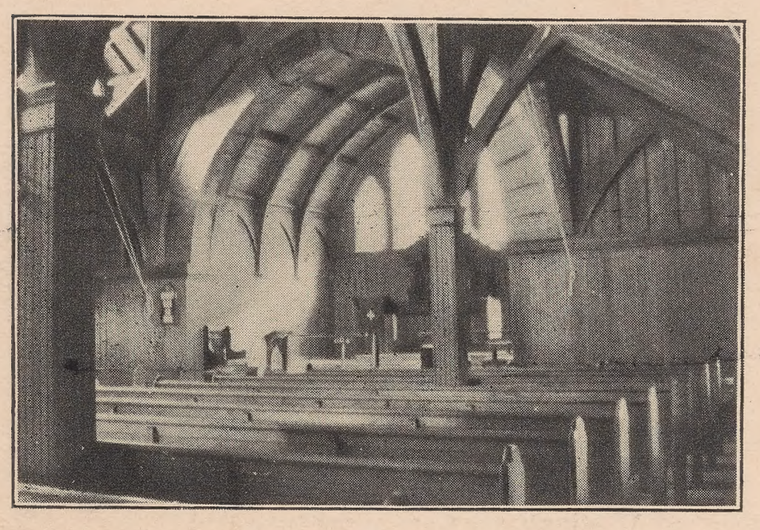

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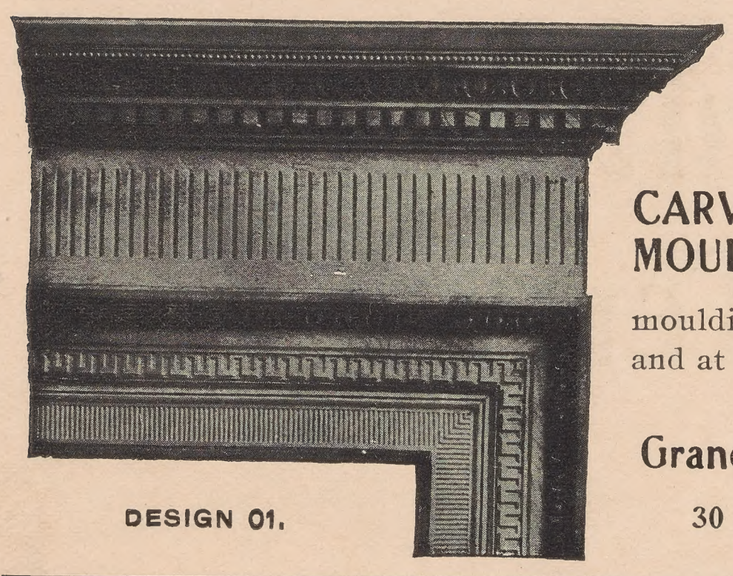

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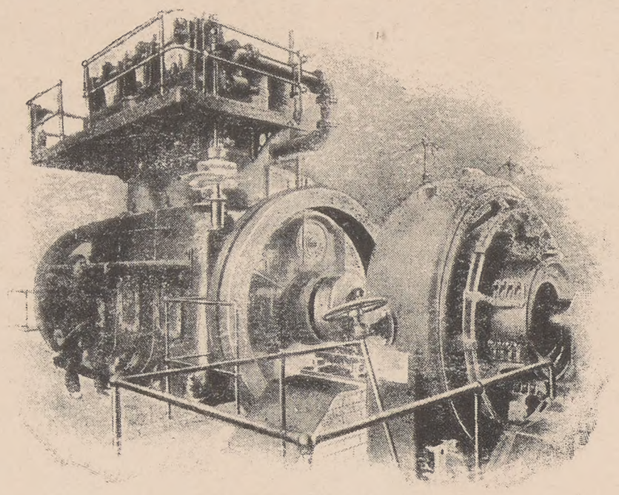

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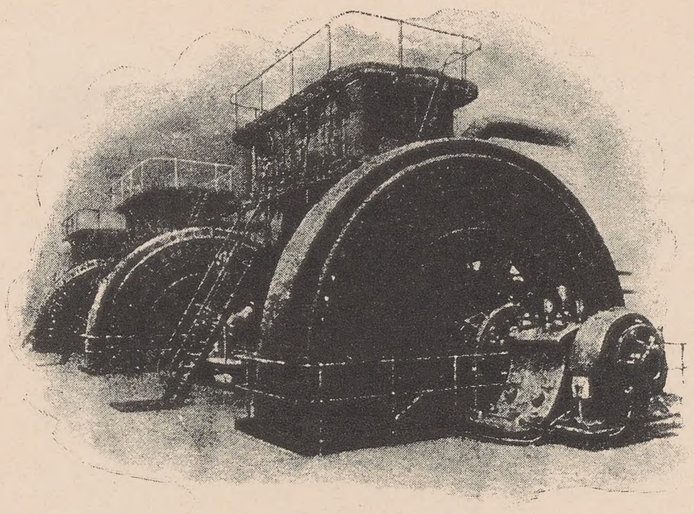

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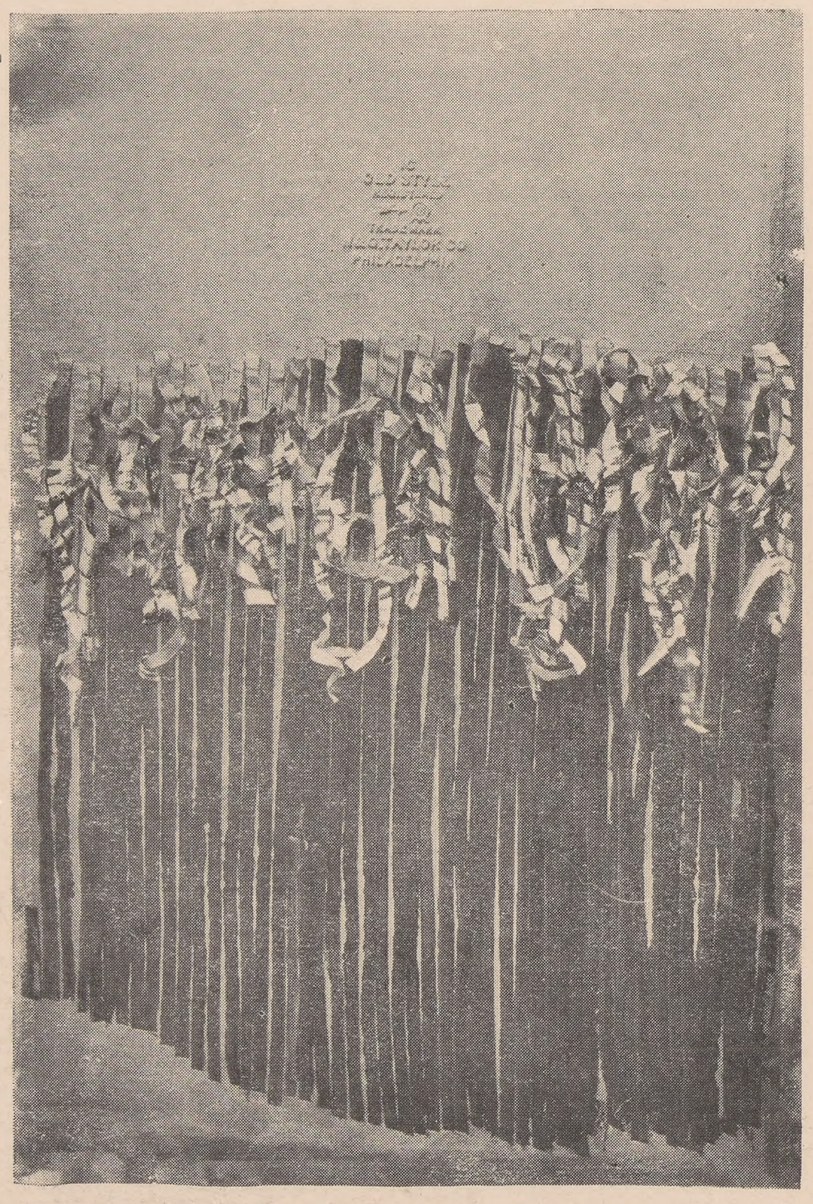

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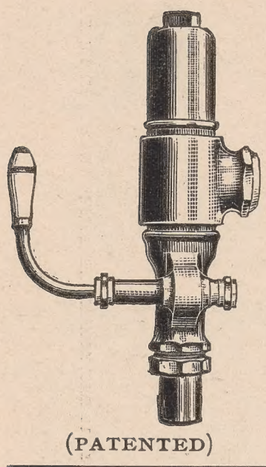

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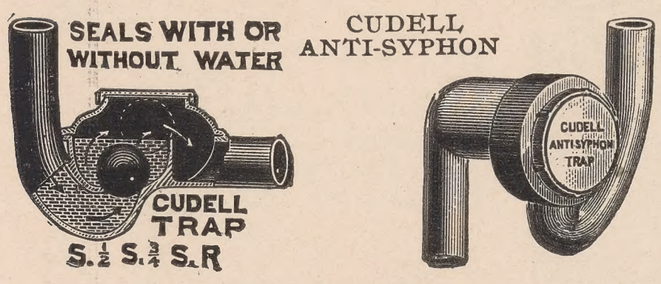

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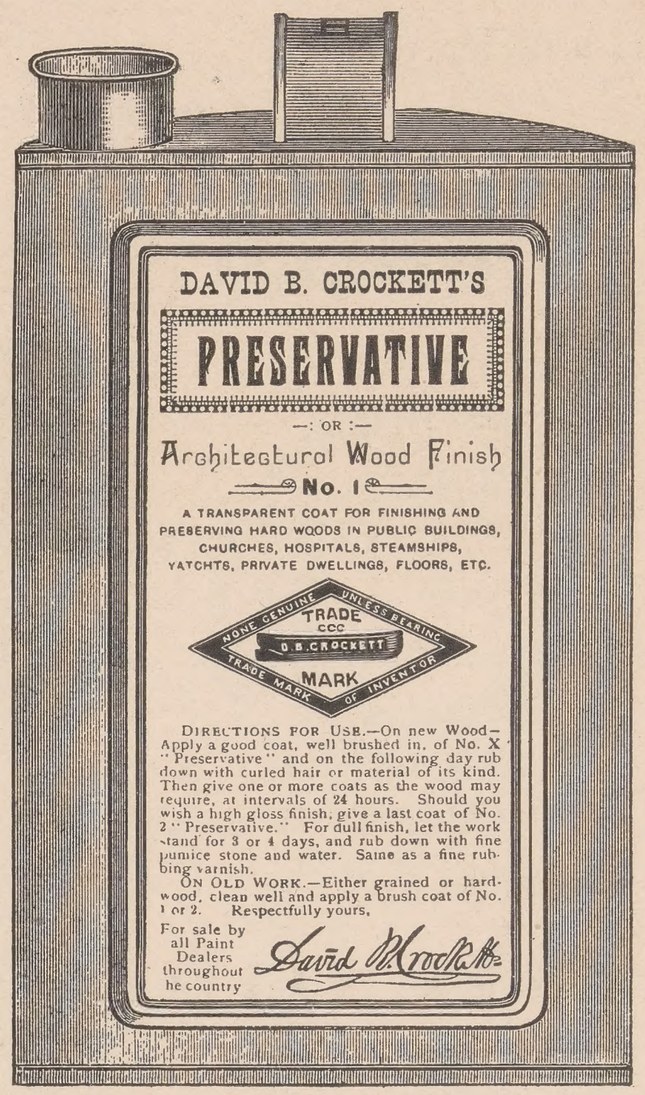
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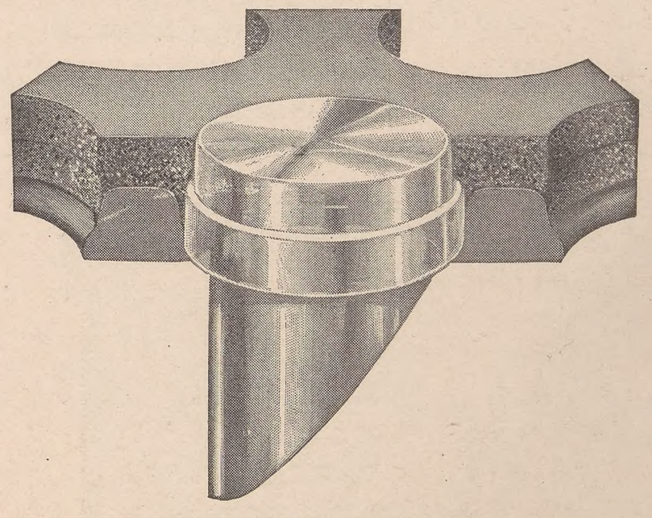

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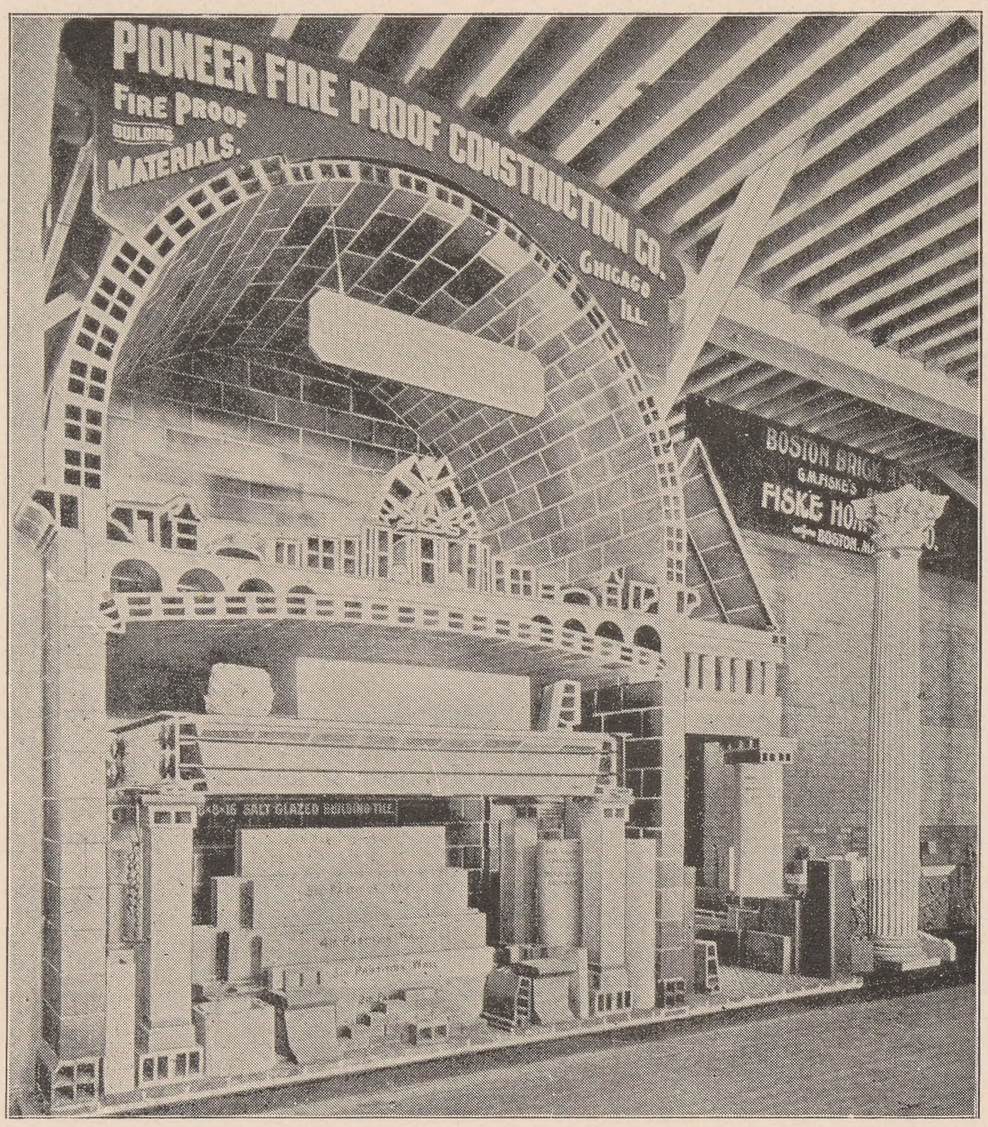

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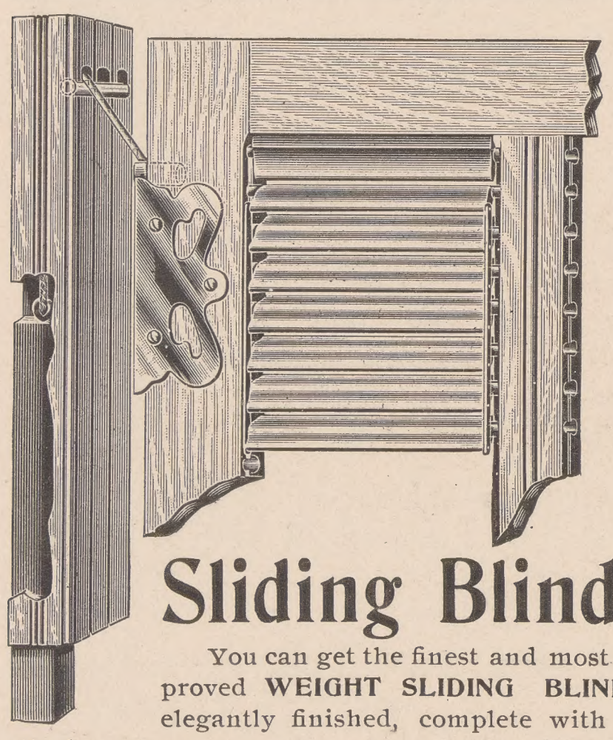

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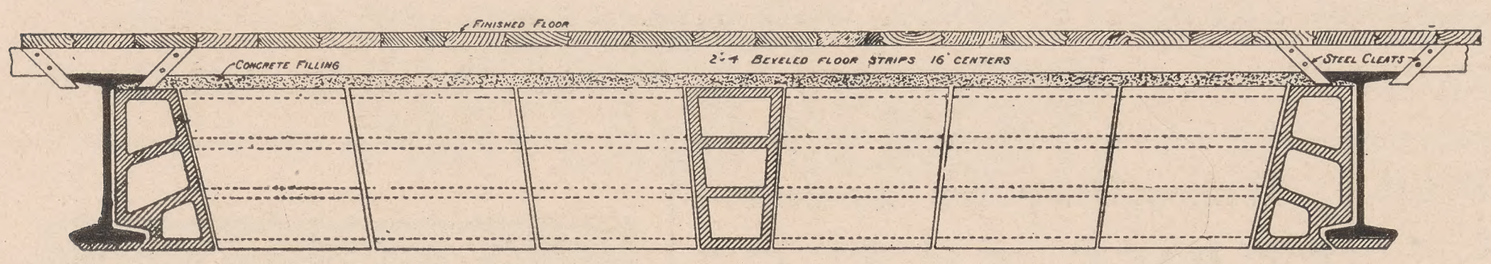

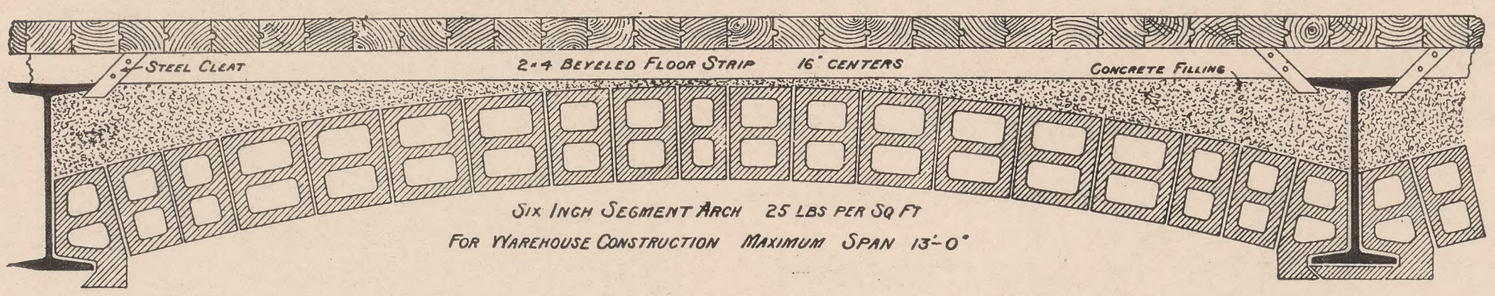
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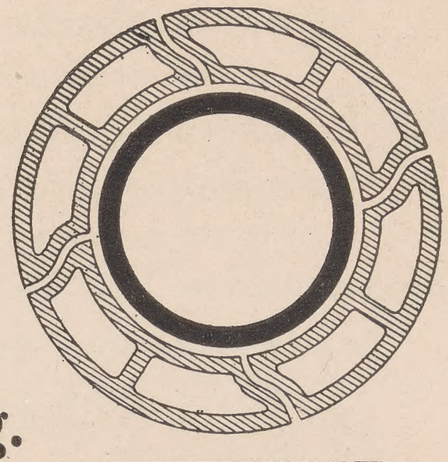

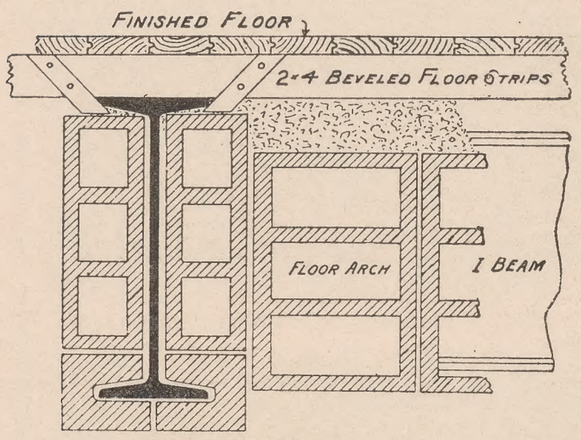

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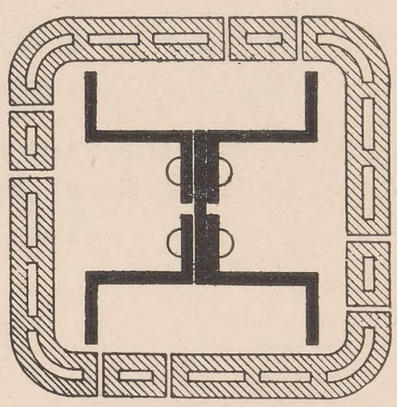

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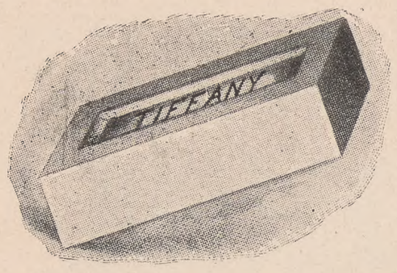

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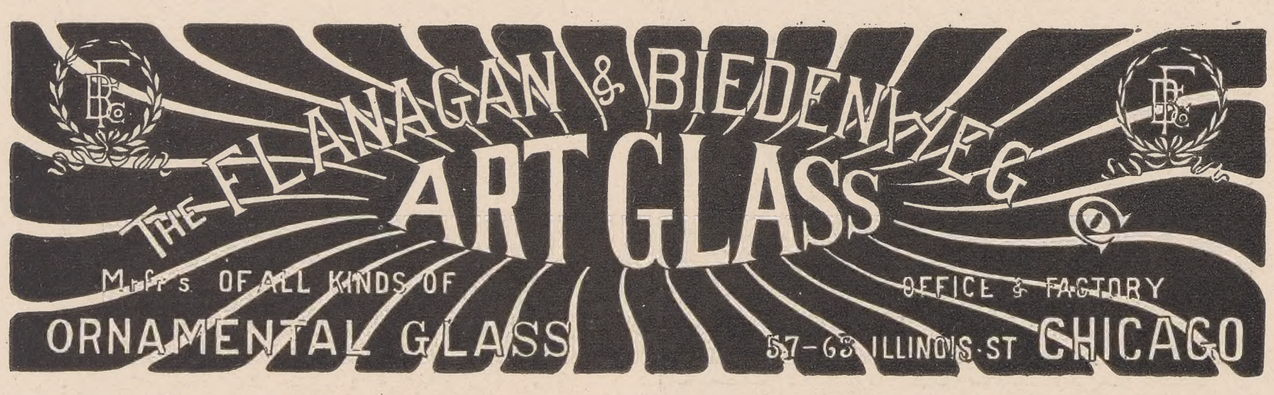

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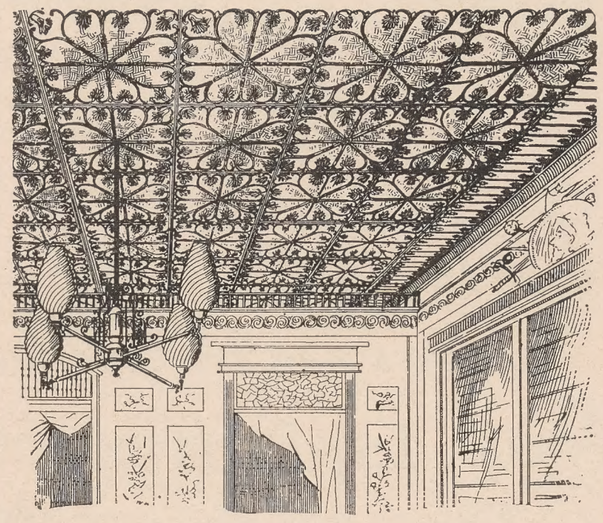

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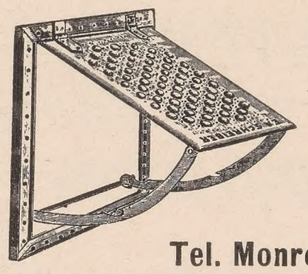

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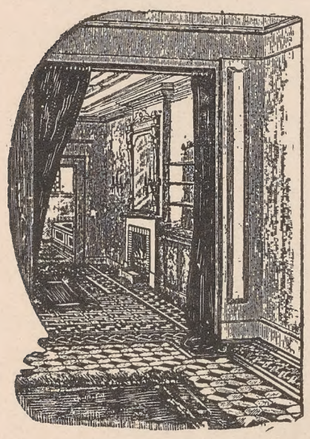

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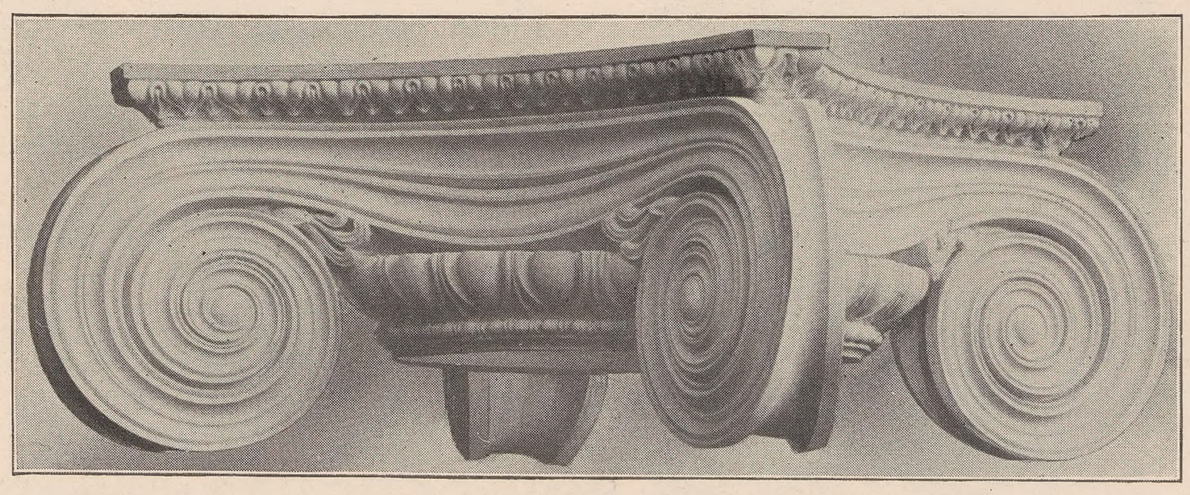

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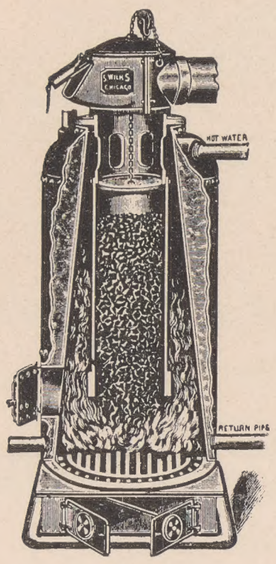

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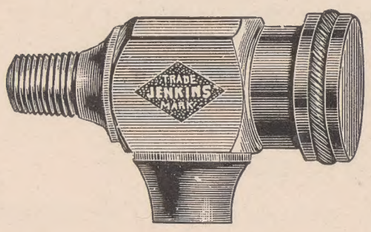

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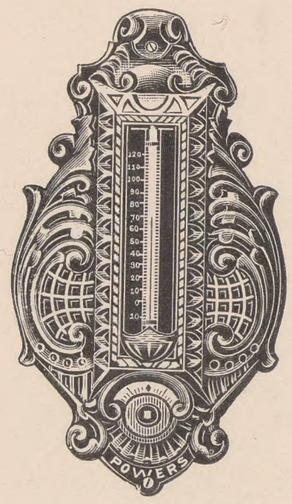

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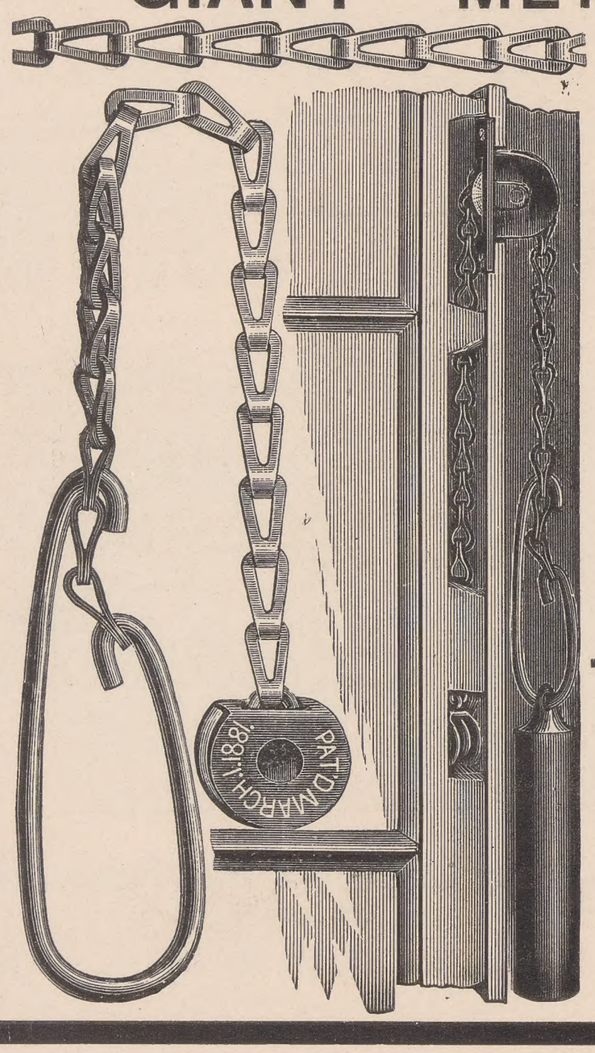

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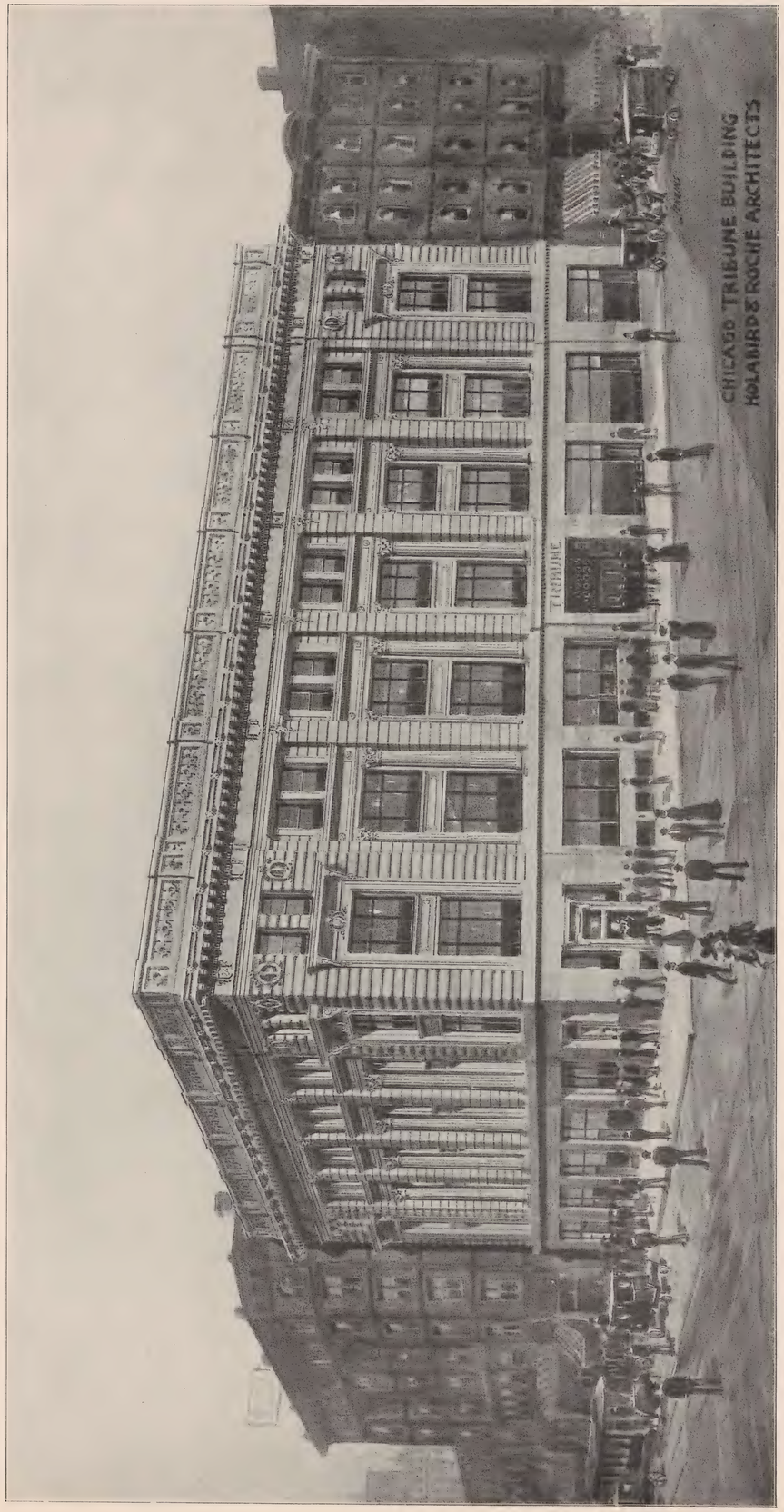

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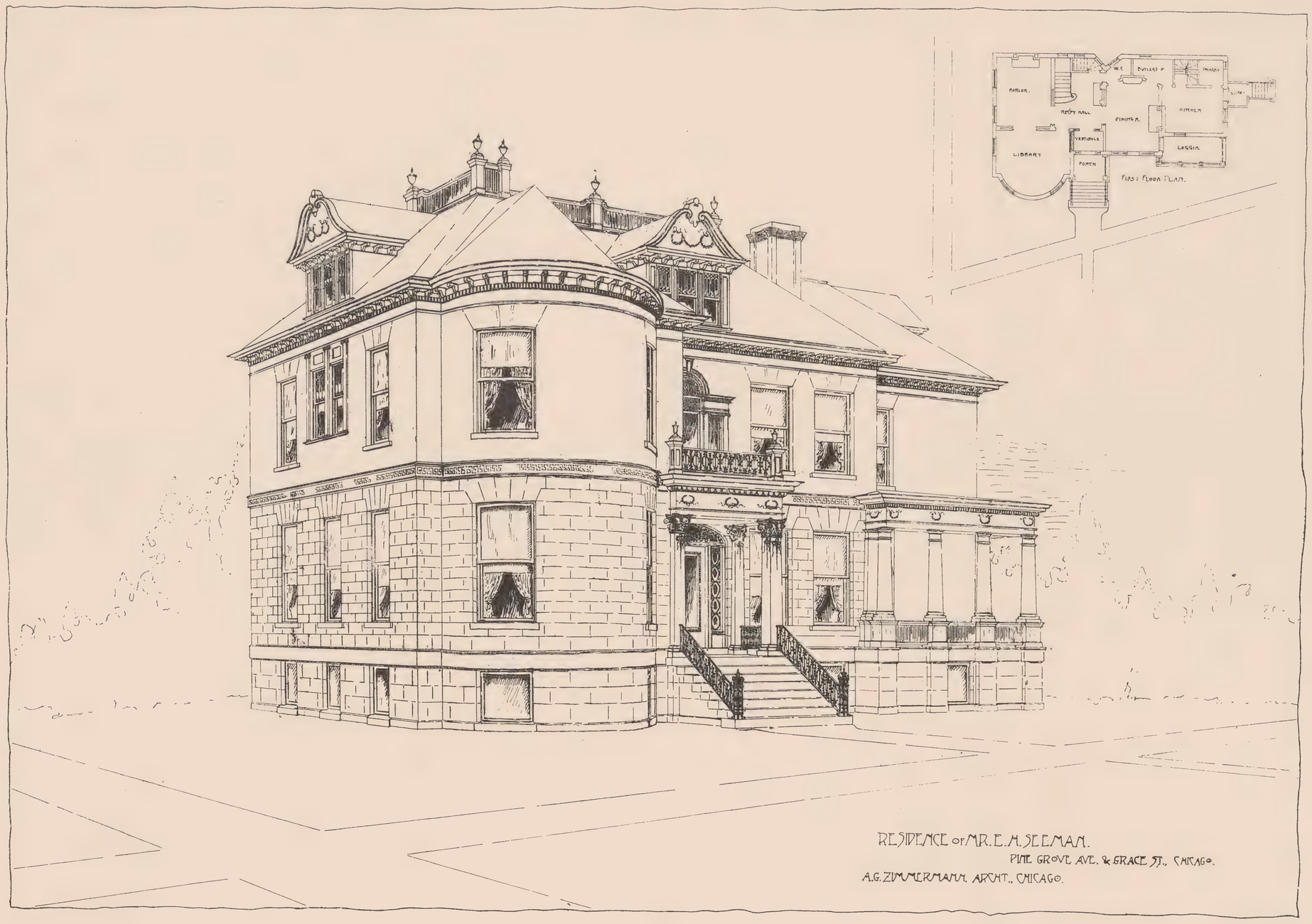

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	Prof. Newton A. Wells, Urbana, Ill.

Thirty-fourth Annual Convention A. I. A.

The thirty-fourth annual convention of the American Institute of Architects, which was held in Washington, December 12-15, was the most productive of able papers and probably the most prolific of discussions and routine work of any in recent years. The attendance was small, comparatively, but the representation included delegates from twenty-two Chapters, with five delegates at large. The address of the president, Mr. Robert S. Peabody, was in many respects the most interesting ever listened to by the Institute, the revised constitution and by-laws as finally amended will probably serve for many years without further change, and if nominating committees would display a little more wisdom and scatter directors throughout the West, instead of keeping the working majority so definitely Eastern, the prospects of the Institute in entering the new century could be said to be most propitious. The plan of members entering through the Chapters is vital to the Institute's growth and should not be disturbed, notwithstanding the seeming hardship experienced in individual cases.

For the Capitol Beautiful.

The architects of the country should join in prayerful hopes that more representatives of the people like unto Mr. Mercer, of Nebraska, be sent to Congress. He offers us the example of a congressman who not only appreciates a good thing when he sees it, but more unusual still, of one who actually takes the initiative in matters generally considered of not the slightest importance in legislation, matters merely artistic. And what is still more encouraging, he is Chairman of the House Committee on Buildings and Grounds, and as such is strong enough to carry his ideas through to realization. Mr. Mercer boldly came forth and condemned the unwise proposition that was made to build a great department, that of Justice, on a fraction of a business block (facing the Treasury—a scheme so nearly consummated that the buildings on the site were torn down, plans made and excavations actually begun), in fact, we suspect that it was Mr. Mercer's providential interposing of some legislative brakes upon that scheme, that THE INLAND ARCHITECT has described and deplored in former numbers, that has held it up so far. It is Mr. Mercer who advocates and is about to introduce a bill authorizing the construction of a magnificent Department of Justice and Supreme Court Building, upon the entire block opposite the Congressional Library, balancing the latter building in the superb group the grand old Capitol and these two buildings will make at that end of the general scheme we have advocated for the beautifying of Washington and the intelligent grouping of its buildings. Mr. Mercer counsels spending $7,000,000 upon such a building, and making it a worthy structure, one in keeping with the grandeur and wealth of the nation. Every architect who takes the slightest interest in public affairs should write Mr. Mercer, thanking him for his championing of art, and should induce every man he knows to write to his representative in Congress, urging the latter to stand by and support the leader in this most unusual artistic movement in Congress, the Hon. David H. Mercer.

THE GROUPING OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS IN A GREAT CITY.*

BY C. HOWARD WALKER, F. A. I. A.

THE title of the paper that I have been asked to prepare implies the admission of the fact that buildings of any description gain in effect by being grouped, and that isolated buildings, of whatever individual merit, are insignificant in comparison to massed constructions, even if these latter be comparatively mediocre in quality. It requires but little argument to uphold this statement. Every famous architectural pile in the world testifies to it, and the buildings of modern expositions are additional witnesses.

It is, then, a manifest waste of opportunity to erect monumental buildings so far apart from each other that they can not be seen together excepting from a balloon.

The fact admitted that buildings should be massed, the conditions influencing such massing are next to be considered.

Primarily they are conditions of utility. Buildings are placed where they will do the most good, where they can be the most conveniently approached, and will hold the most practical relations to each other.

If these conditions are allowed to act, all public buildings are naturally gregarious. There is one other important factor, that of the avoidance, as far as may be, of the disturbance of existing conditions. From these conditions have resulted the Ring Strasse of Vienna; the boulevards of Brussels, Antwerp and Frankfort, and the consequent placing of important buildings upon them.

The demolition of ancient city walls and subsequent filling in of moats gave room for municipal improvement without demolition and preserved a tradition while embellishing the city.

The mediæval city market or meeting place, whether within or without a citadel, no longer exists as the pulsing heart of a city, for the cities have become of such extent that squares or places must multiply in number. What in the old days was the heart has now become a series of gangliæ or nerve centers, connected by avenues, parks or boulevards. What was formerly a *coup d'œil* has become a series of points of interest which should not have mean approaches. The picturesque masses of castles and cathedrals were the more interesting from the contrasting hovels clustering around their feet, but the dignity of modern civic buildings does not accord with such a setting. The city of today has grown too large to be picturesque, its avenues are too broad, its spaces too vast, its distances too great. Accident must give place to intention, or the general effect of the city will be haphazard, incongruous, and incomplete. The impression of incompleteness is characteristic of American cities for the reason that with few exceptions they have either no initial scheme in plan or a meager one. There is, it is true, the numbered and lettered gridiron plan of Philadelphia and Chicago, which "grinds down their stones to a pale unanimity," in which all streets are alike and one view as good as another, but such planning can hardly be considered an achievement. Washington has a plan of a higher type and greater possibilities, and in spite of the numerous indignities to which it has been submitted, it still gives the city its individual character and much of its undoubted attractiveness.

This plan is based upon centers of interest, not too far apart to be seen from each other, and therefore, vistas terminate with a monument, sculptural or architectural. This is a very great gain and exists in only two other cities — Paris and Rome. Nothing is more ignominious than a broad avenue leading to nothing and fading away at either end into the frayed skirts of a city.

The same mind that first conceived a plan where all streets were alike, arose to a loftier height of inspiration and introduced final perfection into his plan by assuming that a very broad, perfectly straight avenue of infinite length was the finest possible street for a great city. There can be no greater blunder in planning. What is more wearisome than endless streets of which the destination can not be foretold. All scale is lost by too long perspective; and unless avenues are viewed from an eminence or are terminated by an important mass of buildings raised high in the air, it is safe to assume that one-half a mile is quite long enough for any uninterrupted vista. One of the fundamental principles of architectural planning is that of axes, upon which are strung both the voids and solids of the masses of building. A great avenue is a great axis, a great void, but it should not be that alone; it should lead to the greater solid masses at either end. It is important, then, that the chief buildings should be, not upon the sides, but upon the axes of great avenues, and, in fact, in most cases where the buildings have been first established, the axial avenues have later been constructed by demolition. Unfortunately the reverse process does not as often occur. The avenue once established becomes a public right of way, and there is nothing so repugnant to the Anglo-Saxon mind as to interrupt or interfere with anything which has once become public property. Even bridging a right of way is considered an injustice; it must remain open to the stars themselves. Fortunately, in Washington, the necessity for constructing centers of interest on the axes of avenues is not felt. They already exist. The danger seems to be this: that the sides of the existing or to be created avenues are held to be adequate sites for new Government buildings, while in point of fact those buildings should be built upon their axes. Unter den Linden, in Berlin, is, in this respect, an excellent object lesson. Despite some admirable buildings upon its sides, such as the Russian Embassy and the Arsenal, this famous avenue is ineffective until one end is reached, when the Brandenburg Gate, a puerile imitation of the Propylæa, is thrown frankly across its axis and at once dignifies it. At the other end of the Unter den Linden is a marvelous example of purposeless planning. There is prevalent another impression in regard to great avenues which is this: that a bridge is of greater value and merit than the avenue leading to it, and can be considered as a terminal unit, and that it is of greater importance than the avenue leading to it. As a matter of fact, a bridge is an integral part of the avenue, and counts as little in effect when seen from the avenue.

The architectural merit of a bridge, which may be great, is seen from up or down the stream. Its artistic value as a monument is entirely due to the uniformity and symmetry of its sides and the contrast of open spaces to high façades, and to the treatment of its approaches. When the bridge is a very long one, any treatment of its center, far from either bank, is necessarily isolated, and when such treatment is suggested by construction conditions, as in the case of a draw, it need not be unduly exaggerated. In most cases the merit of a bridge is in its long horizontal reaches, its repetition of spans, and the introduction of perpendicular motives is unnecessary. On the other hand, the ends or approaches of bridges admit of admirable monumental treatment, and absolute symmetrical treatment of these approaches is not essential. One of the most effective bridges in existence is the old bridge at Prague, which is most unsymmetrical in treatment. Another is the bridge at Heidelberg. The great towers of the new bridge in London are most picturesque, but the length of the bridge is comparatively short, and the towers are but little isolated from the approaches at the ends. On the other hand, the long bridge at Worms, of a similar conception, is ineffective. The ends of bridges should open into spaces or squares, affording ample opportunity for approach and circulation. It is at these points that excellent sites for the erection of monumental buildings occur. An avenue leading to a bridge need not be considered of sufficient importance to warrant the erection of the chief buildings along its sides. There exists also the river frontage. Buildings upon such a frontage are effective under the following conditions:

First, when the stream is narrow and they can be seen from the opposite bank; second, when they are near the ends of bridges and can be seen from the bridges; third, when the stream curves, and the planes of the façades are changing to conform with the curve.

In all cases the embankment should be carefully treated into the stream. A terrace set back from the river, leaving the bank unkempt and rough and devoted to the accidents of river traffic is not successful. The Elbe at Dresden is a case in point. It is well, if possible, to have ample space between the façades of the buildings on the river and the embankment, and to keep all wharves and commerce from the frontage, or confine it to defined and isolated points. The treatment of a river front must be undertaken thoroughly. Half measures are sure to prove troublesome in the end.

In one essential, American architecture has been peculiarly deficient — that is, in the monumental treatment of grades. Abrupt changes of grades are not obstacles, but opportunities. We have been abundantly satisfied if our buildings were planted, not set — that is, if the surface were leveled for them and they had no apparent connection with the ground on which they were placed. The Capitol is one of the chief admirable exceptions to this fault. There is nothing more attractive than walls, steps, terraces, balustrades and buttresses, which are integral parts of most buildings abroad, and which, when the natural grades have not given excuse for their existence, have been deliberately created as necessary setting to the buildings.

In our case in Washington, there is every opportunity for this class of work, and it is of infinite variety and advantage. It can be made to soften too great austerity of design and to dignify too great license. In many cases the approaches to a simple, inexpensive structure exalt it above a pretentious but undeveloped neighbor, and in any scheme for the embellishment of a city too much stress can not be laid on these important accessories to the higher architectural achievements. Much of the beauty of cities of today also is due to judicious laws preventing unsightly structures, especially when these structures are erected by the municipalities themselves. For instance, it is a wise precaution that backgrounds to monuments, sculptural or architectural, should be, as far as possible, agreeable to the eye. There should be, therefore, civic laws which would make it impossible for any large, unsightly building, manufacturing or otherwise, to be erected in proximity to public buildings; that is, the city should have the power of approval or disapproval on the design for such proposed buildings. At present there is in Dresden a large power-house with a huge yellow chimney being built directly behind the great opera house, of which Dresden is so justly proud, and which was Gottfried Semper's best work. The Dresdeners have erected a statue to Semper in the square, but they have permitted this intolerable structure to dwarf everything about it.

In Berlin, the great War monument to Emperor William has for a background a cheap furniture establishment, covered with signs, and a red and yellow brick industrial school. It is proposed to paint out the one and tear down the other, both of which would have been unnecessary if the monument had been well placed. If a monumental avenue is established, it would be well to follow the example of Buda Pesth in relation to its great Andrassy Strasse; that is, there should be specific laws passed in relation to the

*Paper read before the thirty-fourth annual convention of the American Institute of Architects, held at Washington, December 12 to 15, 1900.

façades upon the avenue, as to height and character, and the existence of unsightly party walls should be made an impossibility. If possible, the city should have similar control of the corners at the crossing of all great avenues, and of buildings upon the axes of great avenues. A final, apparently minor, detail is of the utmost importance.

Every city should control the designs and location of all flag, gas, electric and trolley poles, of all curbs and drinking fountains, of all signs beyond a specified size, and of all kiosks. Many beautiful streets and buildings in foreign and our cities are made hideous by signs and kiosks.

These restrictive laws would be specific laws for specific and worthy purposes; they would be unjust to none and calculated to appreciate rather than to depreciate real estate. Accident and disorder went far to make the picturesqueness of the ancient city. Its time has past. Order and restraint are essential to the beauty of the modern city.

(To be continued.)

THIRTY-FOURTH ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS.

THE thirty-fourth annual convention of the American Institute of Architects was held in the Arlington Hotel, at Washington, on December 13 to 15, 1900. Robert S. Peabody, president; Glen Brown, secretary.

The following were in attendance at the convention: Henry A. Macomb, Thomas Boyd, Samuel A. Treat, C. M. Bartberger, John E. Allison, Frank O. Weary, Charles S. Frost, Benjamin S. Hubbell, Joseph C. Llewellyn, George A. Frederick, William G. Nolting, George S. Orth, Levi T. Scofield, J. R. Cooledge, Jr., W. B. Mundie, W. S. Eames, Alfred Stone, Thomas C. Young, Paul J. Pelz, John Laurence Mauran, E. A. Manny, F. C. Bousack, William J. Marsh, W. H. Conway, Frederick H. Gouge, C. D. Boiselier, Hugh Roberts, C. H. Owsley, George B. Ferry, James G. Hill, Walter G. Peter, Walter Smedley, William B. Ittner, William A. Boring, Warren P. Reid, Charles W. Hopkinson, John H. Coxhead, Gustave W. Drach, Herman Kreitler, A. W. Longfellow, Jr., Robert Stead, Charles A. Cummings, J. W. Yost, T. E. Crossman, R. L. Davis, T. E. Ditmars, James E. Ware, Edward I. Nickerson, J. H. Pierce, John M. Donaldson, William B. Stratton, L. G. Hallberg, John Eisenman, H. Langford Warren, George B. Post, W. L. B. Jenney, A. F. Rosenheim, Frank M. Howe, Edgar V. Seeler, George Keller, Arnold W. Brunner, Walter Coon, W. G. Preston, Robert W. Gibson, Charles I. Berg, H. J. Hardenberg, Walter Cope, Henry Brauns, George F. Shepley, Frederick B. Pyle, W. M. Poindexter, Frances W. Wheaton, Henry C. Meyer (*Engineering Record*), Robert Craik McLean (INLAND ARCHITECT), Charles E. Towsley, Amos J. Boyden, William C. Prichett, Jr., G. O. Totten, Jr., George R. Mann, Edward H. Kendall, E. J. Eckel, W. Dominick Benes, J. G. Glover, W. Ladd, Edward Slotz, John H. Ely, George Cary, J. L. Smithmeyer, J. R. Marshall, H. K. Bush-Brown, representatives of the Washington *Post, Star, Times* and Associated Press.

President Peabody introduced Mr. H. B. F. Macfarland, president of the Board of Commissioners of the District of Columbia, who said:

> You have done much in preserving and beautifying the old Octagon House. I watched that historical old building year after year with the deepest regret that nothing was being done for it. We hope to receive from you while here the very instructions that we need in making this city the most beautiful of capitals. We think there is a capability here that is almost boundless and inexhaustible. The natural surroundings of Washington offer many opportunities for improvement. You are leaders in your line of thought. Give us the ideas we need, and we shall receive the lesson gratefully and heed it surely. We welcome you now. We will welcome you always.

The opening session was devoted to listening to the address of the president and the report of the board of directors, and reports of standing committees.

After the address of welcome by Mr. Macfarland, the president of the Institute addressed the assembled members as follows:

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

This has been a year of prosperity for the American Institute of Architects. Fifty-six associates and one fellow have been elected, and nineteen more await a final vote. We now number 127 associates and 399 fellows. One Chapter has entered the Institute and others are forming. Our debts are paid and we have a balance on hand in our treasury. We have a journal of our own to represent us before the world, and we have a dignified home, in which we all take the greatest pride, where our growing possessions are handsomely housed and which we hope may for a long time to come serve as a center of national usefulness and influence.

We are, therefore, enjoying great material good fortune as I welcome you to this thirty-fourth annual convention of the American Institute of Architects.

The report of the board of directors will present to you in detail a review of the year's work. Among other things this will call to your attention what has been accomplished by our new *Quarterly Bulletin.* You must have noticed the great amount of devoted labor given to its preparation by our secretary. As we are now closing the first year of its publication, and as it causes a substantial increase in our expenses, you may wish to discuss methods of increasing its usefulness.

Among other things, it has been proposed that the proceedings of the Judiciary Committee should be published there to insure to them greater publicity than they now receive. It has also been suggested that papers read at the convention be printed in the *Bulletin* and only be referred to in our printed proceedings. I ask you to act on these subjects.

Perhaps you will also decide whether it is necessary to insert advertisements in the *Bulletin,* a practice that many find objectionable in the catalogues of our local exhibitions, but which seems to me quite unworthy of the American Institute of Architects, no matter what similar cases may be cited, or what distinguished bodies may be held up to us as examples. I think we had better publish no more than we can pay for. I can not be led to believe that the advertisements are very willing investments. They are more or less unwilling contributions from people who are employed through us, and we ought not to accept this aid in our local exhibitions, and still less in this publication by the American Institute.

Finally, after reviewing this first year of the life of the *Bulletin,* you may determine to consider the question whether the work thus prosperously begun shall be changed in any other respect or continue in the general form to which we are now becoming accustomed.

The report of the directors reviews the amendments to the constitution on which you are to vote, and that relates to the election of associates and fellows. One point, however, that seems to me important is not covered by these new amendments, nor is it referred to by the directors. Under our present by-laws it is possible for a man to be a member of the Institute who is not a member of a local Chapter, although the Chapter would, presumably know most about the candidate. This has seemed so improper to some of the Chapters that they have acted in the matter and by the adjustment of the dues have made it simple for their members to be members of the Institute also. Others have agreed to vote against the admission to the Institute of any of their neighbors who are not members of the local Chapter. This is an unsatisfactory situation, and it seems very desirable that all the Chapters should treat this important question in the same manner.

I might thus comment further on the details of the year's work that will be presented to you in the report of the directors. But these conventions give us opportunity to recall the purposes for which we are united and to inquire whether these ends are advancing. Such inquiries are much to be desired. As we have passed the stage of constitution making, as our membership is now large and increasing, and as we have become a strong and well organized body, we should make sure that we exert properly an influence which now extends from one end to the other of this great country. For this reason, in what I have to say before you I desire to draw your attention to four general subjects. I wish briefly to review the relations of our national Government toward the art of architecture; our attitude toward the youth of our profession; the condition of our professional intercourse with each other; and our position in regard to the art to which we have devoted our life work.

As a national institution, our first duty is to our country. We all wish to help to our utmost those in authority in their endeavors to make our Government architecture more worthy of the greatness and intelligence of the Republic. In the City of Washington the whole country has an admirable object lesson. No city is more full of architectural warnings. None better exemplifies in its buildings what is and what is not architecture. One does not need a professional education to feel mortified at the sight of certain buildings that have been thrust upon these beautiful highways in comparatively recent times, though what architecture is and of what it is capable is thrown in the face of the most stolid citizen whenever his eye is turned beyond the crowded avenue, to the green park and the long lines of the marble Capitol, and to the great white dome rising grand and noble above them into the morning mists.

As we feel all of this very deeply, we have reckoned it a great privilege that the national Government has of late years consulted with our officers and members regarding work in charge of the Treasury and several other departments. On these occasions and at all other times we have advocated in an unselfish manner all measures that might lead to added dignity in our permanent Government buildings and greater stateliness throughout our national capital. If great Government buildings are to be scattered about the country, if a boulevard is to traverse the national capital, if the future buildings for the Government are to be effectively placed in this beautiful city, if the White House, in which we all take such pleasure and pride, needs to be increased in size, we want each and all of these works carried out by the best artistic skill that the country can produce, and by nothing less efficient. Nor are we alone in this wish. So far as I have observed, the public aspires to even better things than our best talent produces. They want the very best. Now that architecture is a matter of active interest to great numbers of people in all parts of the country, it ought to be possible to bring to life again the admirable artistic spirit which one hundred years ago planned the city of Washington and built its earliest and best monuments.

That we devote this evening to a discussion of this subject indicates that the Institute anxiously desires thus to promote the improvement of architecture controlled by the national Government, and we have an opportunity to see what has been accomplished by the Government under its new system in the exhibition that is arranged for this meeting of the drawings for those Government buildings that are in charge of private architects.

The current newspapers state that the Supervising Architect of the Treasury has advised, in his report, that the supervision of

Government work designed by private architects be in charge of the Government office. I hope our good comrade will find some other remedy for whatever difficulties there are in applying private practice to public work. An architect's business is to build buildings, not to sell drawings. The designer's supervision, at least of artistic details, is most essential to success, and it is certainly common opinion that, all over this country, the constructive portions of great buildings are superintended for private corporations by their architects in more energetic and economic ways than those that this Government has usually been able to adopt. It seems to me, therefore, that if the Supervising Architect has had some unfortunate experience, or if the Government demands more exactness and routine than private clients, the employment of a really efficient clerk of works on every building, paid for by the Government and under the control of the architect, and in addition to his supervision, would probably afford a full cure for such trouble as may exist.

This Institute can never properly discuss the question of Government architecture without recognizing the attitude held from the beginning to the end by the present Secretary of the Treasury. We have formally thanked him before now, but we can not forget the broad and liberal views he has always held toward our art. We can not forget his great and patient consideration of those members of the profession who have dealt with him on these subjects, and the singleness of purpose with which, in spite of discouraging rebuffs, he has held firmly to a large-minded and intelligent course. By his loyal deference to high professional standards he has set architects an example of how they themselves should regard their own professional dignity. If the present method of conducting the architectural work of the Government produces, as we hope it will, a great result, it will be due in the first instance to Secretary Gage.

This Institute can never consider a subject of greater interest than its relations with the youth of our profession. One of our committees has considered for us, and will report to us upon our relations with the architectural schools and the junior societies. Many of our Chapters have taken steps toward unity of effort between the young and the old. To make progress in membership from the junior societies to the Chapters easy and natural and desirable should be our first endeavor. Indeed, in this country such a task ought to be easy.

One of the greatest charms of our profession is the joyous atmosphere of youth and buoyancy and hope in which we work. The art itself is young with us. It is only within a few years that architecture has become the life work of thousands in our country, and if, in establishing the profession, we have made many halting steps as artists, and if, in the swift turn of the wheel of progress a man only too quickly comes to regret his early productions, yet we are all conscious of constant advances and full of faith for the future. We are all looking forward and not back. The assistants who form our office families, and in coöperation with whom our work is produced, are young. They are ambitious youths, who, at home and abroad, have had every advantage of education in art or engineering. They and we work together in the full belief that, even if the future of architecture does not lie with us, yet, at least, it is to have a great future here. Everywhere the pace set is that of youth, and the rapidity of our building operations makes our work so arduous and full of strain that the strong and vigorous only survive. There are no old architects among us. If an architect lasts at all, he lasts young.

The young may nerve themselves to exertion by the thought that Raphael's career, with its abundant production, was over at thirty-seven. It is left to those of us who are older to remember that, though Bramante is said not to have seen Rome and the Pantheon until he was fifty-five years old, yet he was still young enough to form, after that age, his monumental style, and to evolve the work that has made him one of the great leaders of our craft. Recalling this, we, too, feel young, and take new hope and courage. We can scarcely prize too highly this happy, joyous, progressive, youthful spirit. As we thus keep young and hopeful, it should be easy for us, and, indeed, we should be eager to increase, in all practical ways, the cordiality of our relations with those who are our juniors in the profession, and who, we hope, are to be our successors in the Institute.

To further this end, your Executive Committee voted to invite the officers of the Architectural League of America to attend this convention, with the privileges of the floor, and we have the pleasure of welcoming them here today.

When we consider our professional relations toward each other we open up a large field for discussion, for our efforts to promote the efficiency of the profession have been sharply criticized. One hesitates to discuss the question lest it obtain more importance than it deserves, but as it is a live subject, it is well to see how far we are slack in administering discipline to those that play the game unfairly — that we "countenance men of eminence who are not men of principle," and that our "present members are too weak to point the finger of scorn at the culprits in their midst." We are told that unless we enforce a standard of honorable practice more strictly we shall fall in public esteem, and the action taken by the Judiciary and Executive Committees this year in certain cases has seemed to some people inadequate. It is not for me to say whether this opinion is just, though one would suppose that our critics did not hold it to be a grave matter to be compelled to defend one's honor before our Judiciary Committee. One would think that censure by the American Institute of Architects was a light and unimportant thing, leaving no scar and no regret. Is it true that any of us think this? If we were the defendants, would the technical degree of criticism on our professional conduct matter much compared with the misery of the thought that our comrades had criticized us and proved their right to do so? You may be sure that other men are made much as we are.

That the American Institute of Architects should discipline such few of its members as act dishonestly or unfairly seems to need no argument. Such punishment should be clear and decisive. It is not a light matter. It is a very important one. Although few of us would be in the Institute if discipline were its only object, still it is very desirable that we should claim a high standard of conduct and even of etiquette from our fellow members. It is one of the objects of our Association. We may consider that we are agreed upon this. We all feel this so strongly that, when professional opinion attributes improper conduct and when adequate discipline does not follow, there is a wide-spread outcry that your directors and Judiciary Committee are weak-kneed. This course of reasoning is not just, and I think it important to discuss this subject thoroughly, and decide exactly where the trouble, if any, lies. If it is possible, let us improve our methods.

To dispense absolute and complete justice we should need the full machinery of the courts. We can be thankful it is not often required. All we can hope to do is to express professional opinion, but we should be adequately prepared to do this.

Where we fail, or appear to some to fail, it is evident that the chief difficulty lies in the method of presenting charges. The Judiciary Committee is elected by you from your own body, and its members, presumably, are as ready to discipline as you. But what are they to do if, as is bound to happen, the charges are carelessly framed, perhaps by angry or biased persons, in such manner that they can not be substantiated? And what is to be done if, as also happens, those who bring charges are too little in earnest to appear at the hearing or furnish needed information? Plainly, it is impossible for the Judiciary Committee to formulate charges or add anything to those made by others. Its duties are those of a court, and none of our national customs permit the committee to be both court and prosecutor. Besides it should, in justice, protect the rights of the individual as well as the interests of the profession. Hence, the Judiciary Committee has, properly, as I think, declined to go through the form of trial of any individual or firm unless definite charges and specifications have been submitted to it. The question is, therefore, how shall the ungracious task of prosecution be performed.

It is more difficult to produce testimony and prove a point before a national committee than a local one. In the local Chapters, where many are keenly interested, and the facts are easily obtained, an investigation is more readily and justly made.

Hence, possibly, the very best solution of all this problem lies in the proposition on which you are to vote, that a man expelled from his own Chapter shall cease, *ipso facto,* to be a member of the Institute, though he may retain the right of appeal. This arrangement would dispose of most cases that are likely to arise, and the Judiciary Committee would thus become, in most instances, only a board of appeal for cases decided by the Chapters. For this the present machinery would suffice.

It ought, however, to be possible to bring cases directly before our Judiciary Committee. The local Chapters may be inert, or the defendant be a member at large. If the Judiciary Committee is thus to examine cases at first hand, or even if appealed cases are referred to it, the cases should be presented before the committee by a lawyer. We may as well recognize that we do not manage this business well, and have no desire to learn how to do it better. The weakness of the present situation does not lie in the faint-heartedness of your committee, but in the fact that volunteer prosecution before a national committee is likely to be careless, prejudiced, unsupported by witnesses, and not to be depended upon. Nor is it right to subject reputations to the risks inherent in such amateur courts. But the lawyers are a class of men who constantly deal with such subjects and are experts at the business, and just as a man employs an architect we should employ a lawyer fitted to deal with these subjects.

If you vote favorably on the amendment proposed to you, and establish that the Chapters, as courts of first resort, shall pass upon cases before them, it will rarely happen that the Judiciary Committee will need to act in the first instance. I suggest that we might settle that the right of appeal from the Chapters shall be to the Judiciary Committee as the final court. I also suggest that, in such cases, as well as when the Judiciary Committee examines questions at first hand, the Executive Committee might be directed by us to pass first on the written charges generally, as a grand jury. If the Executive Committee finds substantial basis for the charges, direct them to place the case in the hands of legal counsel at the cost of the Institute for prosecution before the Judiciary Committee as a court. I believe this, or something like it, to be the business-like disposition of this disagreeable subject.

The subject of discipline involves really the larger question of professional ethics, and this is an opportune moment to discuss whether our standard is advancing and whether our conduct toward each other is improving, and what we can do to further desirable improvement. This matter has difficulties of its own, for opinions may differ, fairly, at least, in regard to such details of professional conduct as are conventional and usual, rather than moral. Some of the opinions held of such matters are unsupported by legal right or by general business morality. In fact, they are all governed ultimately by public opinion, and the important thing is to have that in a healthy state.

Our controversies center mainly around competitions, but no one can deny that, even in this nerve-destroying and objectionable

side of an architect's work, public sentiment is far more healthy than it was. Probably we can not do away with competitions, but the public, in a short time, always accepts what the self-respect of the profession courageously demands. Today there are far more competitions that are limited and paid than formerly, and to the great benefit of employer and employed. Today far more architects insist on these restrictions and, in the long run, they gain by it. Public opinion has governed, very strictly, far more hateful things even than competitions; for instance, the practice of duelling, and it can be trained, and I believe it is being trained, to ameliorate competitions.

As one instrument toward obtaining a healthy public opinion, the *American Architect* prints weekly the code of ethics that is recommended by the Boston Society of Architects. We thus become familiar with what we agree to in unprejudiced moments. It is still a better thing for us to discuss these matters, in a friendly way, at these meetings. The more we meet and talk with each other the more opinions crystallize, the better we know each other, the less likely we are to yield to that hustling and crowding spirit that is at the root of any troubles that reach our Judiciary Committee, and it is one of the chief advantages of our Institute that it leads to that acquaintance and association of architects from all parts of the country which best subdues the mean or selfish hustler. Indeed, the older of those among us must all recognize that the term "unprofessional conduct" is now applied by general consent to practices which were not long since of not unusual occurrence, and that a distinct advance in this direction has accompanied the increase in numbers and power of the Institute.

But to demand a definite written code of ethics is to ask for something difficult of attainment. They have never been simple to frame, and their enforcement has brought many a church and association to grief. In our case it would be difficult to state precisely what code should be enforced, even if it were agreed that any should be enforced. Happily, though we feel helpless to form a code that we all agree upon, yet all these codes were, in fact, summed up once in a very few sentences that well might be printed in those journals which now print our less widely accepted codes. These sentences inevitably form the basis of all our discipline. Differ as we may in small details, we all know that upright, professional conduct means nothing but being a gentleman; and we are sure that all codes of professional ethics finally reduce to the Golden Rule.

A healthier subject for our attention and one that interests us all more than the discipline of the unworthy among us is the due regard of youthful genius, well-trained skill and honorable professional life. If we succeed in making membership in the Institute a goal eagerly sought for, it might go far toward eliminating the need of discipline. Surely most can be gained in an association of educated gentlemen by offering the hope of distinction; by honoring excellence rather than by chastising the unworthy. For this reason I commend to your attention the changes in the by-laws proposed at Pittsburg, and now to be acted upon, which provide that, with certain exceptions, all candidates for admission to membership shall be graduates from some recognized architectural school or shall have passed examinations held by the Institute. This subject was fully discussed last year at Pittsburg. Still more, I would give my urgent and hearty approval to the new and happy idea that our secretary has evolved, of an annual election, through the directors and the convention delegates, of a certain number of associates to be fellows because they have distinguished themselves in successful work.

Our constitution states that an election as fellow shall be for professional merit. It has always been our aim and intention that a high standard should be maintained for the fellowship grade and that, in some way, the name of fellow shall indicate professional distinction. Mr. Brown's suggestion would render this intention thoroughly effective and I know of no measure which would tend more to make the title of fellow one that any member of the profession would be proud to bear. In the Institute, as in any long established association, the young often feel as if they stood no chance for honors with those more prominent in the profession, but, in an election of the sort proposed, the young would take an equal stand with the old. Good work alone would count and we should be sure that prominence and the title of fellow would be due, not to accident or seniority, but to a general agreement among his comrades that a man is worthy of honor. With these distinctions open to our associates I think we should soon cease to complain that men who stand aloof from us reap the advantages in honor and remuneration that have been made possible for them by years of toil on the part of those in our Chapters. Instead of our seeking members, I think membership will be sought by all desirable men. We are asked, in print, "to show that an obscure man in the right is more to be honored than an eminent man under suspicion," and we are told that if we do this the younger architects "will gladly ally themselves with the organization and give it the new life that is vitally necessary now." The action now proposed will, *I think, in a measure answer this demand.*

Let us now pass from the criticisms on our efforts "to promote the practical efficiency of the profession." Then we are met promptly by quite different criticism on our attitude toward architecture as an art. It is charged that, as a body, we do not encourage original work, and that architecture, as understood by those influential in our affairs, is only a repetition of old forms and well-worn ornaments applied without reason and as veneers to absolutely new constructive methods. Even if varied opinions assert themselves, it is said that most of us produce nothing but imitations, more or less feeble and inappropriate, of Parisian work, of mediæval England, of Italy in the fifteenth century, or of classic Rome itself. Perhaps the professors of architecture are worse than the architects themselves. They are described as "brooding like a blight over their schools," as lauding "symbols and figments," as "harkening to echoes," as pilfering "the spontaneity and charm of youth," and as setting up "the infallibility of tradition." But the body of American architects, as a whole, are included in these anathemas, and we are told that the hope of the art lies with a new school that is to encourage indigenous and inventive architecture for America.

Those of us who have had as long a professional life as myself remember that in our early days the world of architecture was going to be changed by adherence to Mr. Ruskin's formulæ, if not by loyalty to mediæval ideas. Since then, the pendulum has swung backward and forward until we are coming to think that it does not matter whether the swing is to the right or to the left, but only whether the clock thus regulated is true to time. The chief value of any new movement is to be found in what it produces, and I believe that when it produces the interesting results we sometimes see it will be found that they rest on immutable laws, well known and applicable to other and quite different work, and we shall find it passes for new only because of new or enthusiastic methods of presentation.

Happily, as I think, the horror of adapting to our uses ornamental forms endeared by long association is not widespread. Most of us shudder to think what our land would be if subjected to "a liberation of the creative impulse." This fear of plagiarism never affected architects in other ages. Wilars d'Honcourt, for instance, after sketching the chapels of Rheims, writes: "In the next page you may see the elevations of the chapels of the Church of Rheims on the outside from the beginning to the end, just as they are. In the same manner will be those of Cambray, if they are rightly made." Forthwith he makes his piers at Cambray like his sketch of Rheims, which really varied somewhat from the actual work now to be seen there. Nor are other arts affected by this fear. Nobody can be found who sees things more simply or says them more squarely than Rudyard Kipling. Though he might not like the statement, he is like an American in his ability to see straight, without prejudice or cant. He has told us Homer's methods of design, and perhaps what was good enough for Homer answers for some of us.

When 'Omer smote 'is blooming lyre,
He'd 'eard men sing by land an' sea,
An' what he thought 'e might require,
'E went and took — the same as me.

The market girls an' fishermen,
The shepherds an' sailors, too,
They 'eard old songs turn up again,
But kep' it quiet — same as you.

They knew 'e stole; 'e knew they knowed.
They didn't tell, nor make a fuss,
But winked at 'Omer down the road,
An' 'e winked back — the same as us!

Again, although he is not the first or only man to do so, Kipling has imagined the Master of All Good Workmen setting artists at work anew in the life to come. He says the good painter may then "splash at a ten-league canvas with brushes of comet's hair." Others have dreamed that in the Master's workshop they might be set to design the more modest works of nature, but if it should ever be the happy lot of one of us to design a white-oak tree, we shall find it has to be done with the time-worn details, with bark and leaves and twigs and bud and acorn. Yet the happy adaptation of these to surroundings and circumstances makes every white oak an individual with its own character, and with a beauty that is ever new and fresh. In short we get no great encouragement to original or fanciful detail from the works of nature.

It was said that our old university pastor thus lamented the conflict of sects and dogmas when they all should tend to one and the same end: There was a farmer, he said, near Albany who raised grain, and when the grain was ripe, one man told him to take it to market by rail, and one by the canal, and still a third by the road; but when he got to market he found that nobody asked him anything but whether the grain was good.

Most of us recognize and are moved to enthusiasm by a good design, even when presented to us in a strange and novel guise. Let us then welcome the help of our critics whenever they show us anything true and beautiful and good.

I believe that I have thus laid before you in a general way the business that must receive your consideration, and those live issues regarding which our course is watched and is of importance. I trust we may have the wisdom to settle all the questions so that the Institute may prove itself worthy of its position as the national expression of a hard-working, scholarly, hopeful and youthful profession to whom the necessities of bread-winning are made light by the love for the art they practice.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

The report of the board of directors was presented by the secretary, as follows:

While the Board of Directors have held two meetings and the Executive Committee has held one meeting, many subjects have been submitted to the Executive Committee by correspondence, and which have been decided by letter-ballot.

At the present time the membership of the Institute consists of 399 fellows, 117 associates, 67 corresponding and 55 honorary members.

Fifty-six associates have been elected during the year, two associates have been raised to the fellowship grade, and one fellow, Mr. Walter Cope, has been elected a fellow without passing through the associate grade.

Under the constitution, when the board passes a fellow under these conditions, they are required to give a reason for recommending such a candidate. Mr. Walter Cope, of Philadelphia, the fellow so elected, has been distinguished in the profession for many years because of his artistic and refined work, and for this reason the board recommended his election directly as a fellow.

On April 16, 1900, the Institute lost by death one of its members who had been most active in the work of our association — Dankmar Adler, of Chicago.

Mr. Adler was born in Langsfeld, Saxe-Weimar, Germany. He first settled in New York and began the study of architecture in Detroit in the office of Mr. E. Willard Smith, in 1859. Two years later he moved to Chicago. In 1862 he entered the army of the United States and served through the Civil War. After the war he entered the office of A. Bower for a few months, when he was associated with O. S. Kinney, and at the latter's death he took charge of the office and in connection with A. J. Kinney. In January, 1871, he formed a partnership with Edward Burling, when he took an active part in rebuilding Chicago. In 1881 he formed a partnership with Louis J. Sullivan. The work of this firm is well known over the world. He was the second president of the Western Association of Architects. Mr. Adler served the Institute as director, and after J. W. Root's death as secretary.

Mr. Lawrence J. O'Connor, of New York, died during the current year.

The interest in the organization and reorganization of Chapters has been active. The architects of New Jersey have entered the Institute with eleven members.

The Baltimore Chapter, which was dropped from the rolls of the Institute eight years ago, has reorganized under the old constitution and has again taken its place upon the rolls with ten members of the Institute. It is in active and good hands and shows a progressive spirit.

The Cleveland Chapter has been active in securing new members.

The Southern California Chapter, which, since its existence has occupied an anomalous position of having no Institute members, has now six Institute members.

The Washington State Chapter has only one Institute member. The twenty members of this Chapter wish to enter the Institute but find difficulty in obtaining endorsers who are acquainted with their work, the nearest Institute membership being in San Francisco.

Efforts have been made to organize a Chapter in Columbus, Ohio; Atlanta, Georgia, and New Orleans, Louisiana, as well as Richmond, Virginia.

The Board of Directors recommended the following names for membership in the Institute:

Honorary Membership — H. Norman Shaw, Ernest George.

Corresponding Membership —John Belcher, Paul Wallot, J. L. Pascal, Paul Suzor, J. M. Poupinel, E. Bénard Pillet.

The Board of Directors has passed the following vote of censure on Messrs. Henry Ives Cobb and Harding & Gooch:

"*Resolved,* That Henry Ives Cobb be and he is hereby censured by the Board of Directors of the American Institute of Architects for submitting his plans for the Pennsylvania State Capitol to the commission in the so-called second competition to be judged by the commission, knowing that they had ignored the report of their properly appointed experts. Such conduct on the part of Henry Ives Cobb, being in violation of the terms of the competition to which he had agreed, being unprofessional and prejudicial to the interests of the profession.

"WHEREAS, In accordance with the findings of facts presented by the Judiciary Committee in the matter of the New York Chapter, American Institute of Architects, versus George Edward Harding and William Tyson Gooch, it appears that the said Harding & Gooch took part in the competition for the selection of an architect for the Pennsylvania State Capitol, under the terms of said competition, and also participated in the selection of members of the Board of Experts, in accordance with the terms of said program; and

"WHEREAS, It further appears that the said Harding & Gooch, believing that their drawings had been excluded for technical reasons by the Board of Experts; and

"WHEREAS, The said Harding & Gooch thereupon formally protested against the adoption of any plans or drawings for the erection of a new Capitol building at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, on the ground that the Board of Experts was illegally constituted, and had no authority to make any recommendations in the premises. Now, therefore, be it

"*Resolved,* That the action of the said Harding & Gooch, in protesting and in attempting to nullify the competition, was unprofessional and prejudicial to the interests of the profession; and, therefore, be it further

"*Resolved,* That the said Harding & Gooch are hereby severely censured for such unprofessional conduct. And be it further

"*Resolved,* That the secretary of the American Institute be instructed to report these resolutions to the convention and to forward a copy of these resolutions to Harding & Gooch and to every member of the Institute."

The library of the Institute has been increased by gifts from G. W. Cady, A. O. Elzner, F. E. Kidder, J. R. Marshall, as well as by material which belonged to the Institute reclaimed upon information given by Mr. A. J. Bloor.

The exchange with foreign periodicals is now twenty-two, and with forty-eight American periodicals. We exchange with forty-two foreign architectural and with fifty-eight American societies who have organizations allied to architecture.

The *Quarterly Bulletin,* which the board authorized the secretary to publish at the convention in Pittsburg, has been regularly issued, commencing with the first of January, 1900. We have found this useful as a means of sending out at stated intervals news of the Institute affairs and a means of keeping each Chapter informed as to the transactions of each other.

The compilation of current literature from architectural societies has met favorable comment abroad and from the libraries in this country.

The cards on which these titles are first written now form an index for nine months of the year of over 2,200 titles. Only about half of these titles have been printed in the *Bulletin* because of the expense. A selection of the most important has been made for publication.

The *Bulletin* has been a source of a large increase to the library of the Institute, because of society papers and periodicals which are sent to the Institute for indexing the articles. As funds will allow, it is proposed to increase the value of the *Bulletin* by republishing the most interesting and instructive articles which appear from time to time in the various foreign society publications.

The library is already beginning to have a character of special interest in its collection of society and periodical literature. We would like to make it unique in obtaining for it a complete file of all American architectural periodicals, as well as a complete file for the future of all architectural society publications. We also desire to have it the habitat of all books relating specially to American work. The members of the Institute can help in this work and the board urges them to assist.

The Institute received a donation from Mrs. R. M. Hunt of large platinotype photographs illustrating the work of our past-president, Mr. Richard M. Hunt. Drawings or pictures of architectural interest would add materially to the effectiveness of the Octagon House.

At the convention in Pittsburg the board was requested to take steps toward having an exhibition of drawings in connection with the convention in Washington. Acting upon this request, it was determined to hold two exhibitions. The Phoebe Hearst competition plans, both because of the merit of the drawings, illustrating as they do so clearly the methods of preparation adopted by the French school, and at the same time giving a clear idea of the effectiveness which may be produced by an intelligent grouping of buildings. For the latter reason it was thought that they would tend to impress this subject on the minds of the public in connection with the series of papers which are to be read before the convention. It is hoped by the papers and this exhibition to call the attention of Congress forcibly to the importance of a grouping of buildings in Washington.

The great importance of a national and artistic grouping of future buildings in Washington has induced the board to make the principal feature of the present convention a series of papers on this topic. In this connection the board feels that the Institute should put itself on record as advocating the formation of a commission, composed of experts who shall be architects, landscape architects, and sculptors, who are recognized by the professions as well as by the community as men of skill, intelligence and experience in such work, to either formulate or approve a plan for the future arrangements of such art features in the national capital. This seems a fitting time for the inauguration of such work, being the anniversary of the hundredth year since the Government took possession of its seat in the capital.

As the Chapters of the Institute and numerous other art associations of the country have joined in a protest and recommendation in relation to the contemplated additions to the Executive Mansion, the directors think that the Institute should put itself upon record as advocating the submission of this addition to the proposed commission for formulating a scheme for grouping of buildings and their artistic relations to the landscape and other art structures. And further that they recommend the final selection of a site for the proposed memorial bridge across the Potomac, and other structures which are contemplated in Washington, be referred to this same commission, who can study and combine them in one artistic whole.

Acting upon the report of the Board of Directors and the report of the Educational Committee, the convention at Pittsburg directed the Educational Committee to formulate changes in the by-laws governing the admission of associates, so that after a certain period no one would be admitted to this grade without having a college degree in architecture or who would be able to pass such examination as might be prescribed by the directors.

The Educational Committee has formulated such changes, and they have been sent to each member of the Institute and will be voted on after discussion at the present convention. The board feels that such a step will tend to give the profession, and particularly such of the profession as are members of the Institute, a recognized standing in the community which the profession has not hitherto held, therefore they recommend the approval of the measure by the convention. Feeling that the term of fellow should be a marked title of merit conferred by their associates upon those of the profession who have distinguished themselves by their meritorious work for the art of architecture in design, literature or education, the directors have approved the change in the by-laws submitted by the Executive Committee, and recommend its favorable consideration by the convention.

During the past year the Institute has made a reasonable advance by increasing the correspondence with foreign societies, in its exchange list with both societies and periodicals, by a marked increase in its associate membership and in the marked tendency of architects of standing to become members of the association, by the publication of another periodical publication and an increase in its library and pictures.

It rests with the zealous interest of members of the Institute to make the advancement more rapid in future years.

The report of the Board of Directors was placed in the hands of a committee consisting of Frank Miles Day, William Bryce Mundie and Alfred Stone.

The secretary-treasurer, Glen Brown, reported receipts to be $6,038.37, and disbursements $5,372.78, including the rent of $390 for the Octagon House.

T. C. Young, G. F. Shepley and C. S. Frost were appointed a committee on credentials.

Reports from standing committees were received as follows: Foreign correspondence, Glen Brown, chairman; Judiciary, W. S. Eames, chairman; House and Library, Robert Stead, chairman; Education and Publication, H. Langford Warren, chairman; Contracts and Lien Laws, Alfred Stone, chairman; Applied Arts and Sciences, George B. Post, chairman.

The chair appointed the two committees on nominations and place of next convention, George B. Post, Walter Cope and E. B. Green, and W. L. B. Jenney, W. M. Poindexter and Levi T. Scofield.

The Legislative Committee on Government Architecture, George B. Post, chairman, reported progress, and the delegate to the national conference on standard electrical rules, Alfred Stone, reported the conclusions of that body.

Frank Miles Day, in the absence of R. Clipson Sturgis, chairman of the conference with the Architectural League of New York upon competition codes, read the result, and considerable discussion ensued, the conclusion being that it should be printed and circulated among the members and taken up at a later session.

On motion of W. A. Boring the chair appointed a committee of five to formulate a resolution to be presented to Congress urging the appointment of a commission to consider a general plan for improvement of the national capital. The chair appointed W. A. Boring, F. S. Eames, C. A. Coolidge, George B. Post and Glen Brown, after which the session adjourned.

The afternoon session was commenced by the report of T. C. Young, chairman of the Committee on Credentials, as follows:

LIST OF DELEGATES.

Delegates Ex-officio — Robert S. Peabody, Boston, Mass.; Frank Miles Day, Philadelphia, Pa.; Glenn Brown, Washington D. C.

Baltimore Chapter —William C. Nolting, George A. Frederick.

Boston Chapter — Charles A. Cummings, A. W. Longfellow, Jr., George F. Shepley, William G. Preston, H. Langford Warren.

Brooklyn Chapter —J. G. Glover, Isaac A. Ditmars, R. L. Daus.

Buffalo Chapter —John H. Coxhead, George Cary.

Illinois Chapter — L. G. Hallberg, W. L. B. Jenney, W. B. Mundie, S. A. Treat, Charles S. Frost.

Cincinnati Chapter — Gustave W. Drach, G. W. Rapp, Levi Scofield.

Cleveland Chapter — Charles W. Hopkinson, Benjamin S. Hubbell.

Dayton Chapter —Joseph W. Yost.

Kansas City Chapter — F. M. Howe.

Michigan Chapter —John M. Donaldson, R. E. Raseman (absent), William B. Stratton.

New Jersey Chapter —J. H. Ely, Herman Kreitler, Hugh Roberts.

New York Chapter — William A. Boring, Walter Cook, Arnold W. Brunner, H. J. Hardenberg, Edward H. Kendall, Charles I. Berg.

Central New York Chapter—Fred H. Gouge, J. H. Pierce.

Pittsburg Chapter—Thomas Boyd, C. M. Bartberger, George S. Orth.

Philadelphia Chapter—A. J. Boyden, William C. Prichett, Edgar V. Seeler.

Rhode Island Chapter—E. I. Nickerson, Alfred Stone.

San Francisco Chapter—William Curlett, Edward M. Lazarus, J. W. Reid (not present).

St. Louis Chapter—William B. Ittner, E. A. Manny, J. L. Mauran, T. C. Young.

Washington Chapter—James G. Hill, Joseph C. Hornblower, W. M. Poindexter, Robert Stead.

Delegates, Chapter-at-Large—John Eisenman, George B. Post, Alfred F. Rosenheim, R. W. Gibson, George R. Mann, Walter Cope, Henry Brauns, Frederick B. Pyle, G. O. Totten, Jr., Westray Ladd, Edward Stotz, J. L. Smithmeyer, William M. Ellicott, William W. Emmart, C. H. Walker, J. R. Marshall, James K. Taylor.

Members of Chapters not delegates—James E. Allison, C. A. Coolidge, Paul J. Pelz, William J. Marsh, C. D. Boiselier, Walter G. Peter, Walter Smedley, William P. Laird, James E. Ware.

The delegates from the Boston Chapter submitted an amendment to the by-laws, as follows:

If any Chapter member who is also a member of this Institute shall be expelled from the Chapter, he shall be held to have resigned, and it shall be the duty of the secretary of the Chapter to notify the secretary of the Institute of such resignation or expulsion. Resignation from a Chapter shall imply resignation from the Institute, but any member expelled from a Chapter shall have the right of appeal to the Judiciary Committee of the Institute. If within thirty days after notification of expulsion from a Chapter any such expelled member shall fail to file with the secretary of the Institute a notice of appeal, such member shall be held to have resigned from the Institute. If his appeal shall be sustained, he shall be allowed to retain his membership in the Institute, but this shall not be held to carry with it reinstatement in the Chapter.

The following resolution was offered by Professor Baird:

Resolved, That any member of the Institute who is a member of a Chapter is eligible as a delegate to the Institute with full power to act.

The resolution was carried.

The chair appointed the following committees: On president's address, H. Langford Warren, E. H. Kendall and Robert W. Gibson; on Board of Director's report, Frank Miles Day, W. B. Mundie and Alfred Stone; on Chapter reports, George B. Ferry, A. W. Longfellow and E. V. Seeler.

The chairman of the Committee on Conference with the Heating and Ventilating Engineers, Mr. A. J. Boyden, presented a report and a resolution instructing the Board of Directors to modify the schedule of charges in accordance with the report, and with power to act.

At the evening session, held in the lecture hall of the Columbian University, President Peabody presided and introduced C. Howard Walker, of Boston, who read a paper upon "The Grouping of Public Buildings in a Great City," followed by Edgar V. Seeler on "Monumental Grouping of Government Buildings in Washington"; a paper by Frederick Law Olmstead, Jr., upon "Landscape in Connection with Public Buildings in Washington," and one upon "Sculpture in Washington," by H. K. Bush-Brown.

At the opening of the first session of the second day, the following resolution was offered by W. S. Eames:

Resolved, By the American Institute of Architects in convention assembled:

That, inasmuch as the White House is one of the best examples of early American architectural art; and

Inasmuch as it is especially endeared to the people as the residence of all of the Presidents of the Republic since Gen. George Washington, and inasmuch as its accommodations are no longer adequate as the residence and office of the Chief Magistrate, that therefore a commission, largely formed of architects of recognized ability, should be appointed without delay, to either appoint an architect to devise the best possible scheme for its alteration and enlargement, or to select an architect for the purpose by such limited competition as has been successfully used for other recent Government works.

Resolved, That, in the opinion of the American Institute of Architects, the country will be justly dissatisfied if the very best possible improvements to the residence of its Chief Magistrate shall not be secured at any necessary but proper and reasonable cost.

Resolved, That the services of the president and directors of the American Institute of Architects are respectfully offered to the Government to aid in the selection of the members of the suggested commission who are architects.

It was further resolved that the country will be justly dissatisfied if the very best possible improvements to the President's mansion shall not be secured, and a committee of three was appointed to call the attention of Congress to this action.

W. A. Boring submitted the following resolution:

WHEREAS, It is evident that the location and grouping of public buildings, the ordering of landscape and statuary, and the extension of the park system in the District of Columbia are matters of national concern and should be made in accordance with a comprehensive artistic scheme; and

WHEREAS, The execution of each single structure or public improvement outside of such a scheme would be an impediment to the artistic development of the district;

Resolved, That the American Institute of Architects advocates and urges upon Congress the importance of procuring, through a commission created for this end, the best obtainable general design for the purpose aforesaid.

Resolved, That the American Institute of Architects deprecates the execution of any extension or transformation of the White House until the subject is considered by such a commission as is here advocated.

Upon motion it was voted:

That a special committee of the American Institute of Architects, consisting of seven members, be appointed by the president to prepare and submit to the Board of Directors the draft of a bill providing for such commission, and that the directors have power to alter or amend such measure and to instruct the special committee to present the same to Congress on behalf of the Institute.

The resolutions of Mr. Eames and Mr. Boring were discussed and adopted.

The discussion developed a general condemnation of the plan presented by an army engineer, Colonel Brigham, and exhibited in the west room of the White House, for the enlargement of the White House.

Mr. John H. Coxhead presented an invitation to the Institute to hold its next convention in Buffalo. Mr. Coxhead quoted Mr. Sullivan's prelude to "Inspiration" in the course of his remarks and described the beautiful and artistic creations in form and grouping that would be presented by the Pan-American Exposition at that city in 1901.

A revised code for competitions was presented by Frank Miles Day, chairman of that committee, and discussed. The following preamble was by unanimous vote added to the code:

It is recommended that whenever possible an architect should be selected without competition. When competitions are necessary, the American Institute of Architects recommends this form of code.

(On account of space, the full text of the code is omitted, to be printed in next issue.)

The code was adopted and the committee continued to prepare the proper footnotes to be reported at the next convention.

A report was read from Warren R. Briggs in regard to the bill for registering architects in the State of New York, asking for the indorsement of the Institute, but the matter being deemed a local one, it was referred to the Board of Directors.

The election of officers for the ensuing year was announced, and from the tickets presented by the two committees the following officers were elected:

President, Robert S. Peabody, Boston, Massachusetts.

First vice-president, W. S. Eames, St. Louis, Missouri.

Second vice-president, Frank Miles Day, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Secretary and treasurer, Glenn Brown, Washington.

Board of Directors for three years, J. M. Carrère, New York; James W. McLaughlin, Cincinnati; R. Clipson Sturgis, Boston.

Auditors, S. A. Treat, Chicago; E. H. Kendall, New York.

Buffalo was unanimously chosen as the place for holding the next convention.

After the balloting for officers the session adjourned.

The evening session, one of the most enjoyable of the convention, was held in the lecture hall of the Columbian University, and was devoted to the reading of four papers upon "Gardening," illustrated by lantern slides; R. Clipson Sturgis, of New York, upon "English Gardens"; A. D. F. Hamlin, professor of architecture at Columbia College, on "The Italian Garden"; K. Honda, a member of the Japanese Horticultural Society of Tokio, upon "Japanese Landscape Architecture"; John G. Howard, of New York, on "French Gardens," and Frank Miles Day, of Philadelphia, on "American Gardens."

The last session of the convention, on the morning of the third day, was called to order by President Peabody, who first called for the report of the auditors, which stated that the treasurer's accounts were correct.

On motion, Glen Brown was added to the Committee on Art Commission.

The Committee on President's Address reported the following resolutions:

Your committee has carefully considered the president's address and the recommendations contained therein, and begs to submit the following resolutions:

Resolved, That in accord with the president's recommendation, the findings and announcements of the Executive Committee and Judiciary Committee be published in the quarterly *Bulletin.*

Resolved, That the question of advertisements in the *Bulletin* be referred to the Board of Directors for their careful consideration.

Resolved, That the question of the admission of associate members of the Institute through the Chapters only be referred to a special committee of three, to be now appointed by the president.

Your committee also begs to call special attention to the president's comment upon the mode of procedure before the Judiciary Committee. The amendments proposed by the Boston Chapter have since been adopted and it appears probable that such action will tend to remove many of the difficulties.

The other matters referred to in the president's address have been acted upon or are in the hands of special committees.

H. Langford Warren, E. H. Kendall and Robert W. Gibson were appointed as the special committee called for in the resolution.

Mr. Warren stated that it was the intention of the committee to advise that the *Bulletin* be conducted in such a manner as not to conflict with the architectural journals which it was the duty of the Institute to support.

The resolutions were referred to the Executive Committee for action.

Mr. Warren reported in regard to the admission of draftsmen to associate membership that it seemed in the by-law referring to membership that the word "practicing" be left out and that instead of adding "and draftsmen" to add a section to the effect that an architectural draftsman who is over thirty years of age and has been in the employ of a member of the Institute five years be eligible to associate membership upon the recommendation of his employer and three other members of the Institute.

On motion, Mr. Warren's recommendation was adopted.

Frank Miles Day, chairman of the committee appointed to consider the report of the Board of Directors, reported as follows:

That the healthy growth of the membership and work of the Institute shown by the report is a matter of great satisfaction. The committee reports the following resolutions to the matters contained in the report:

WHEREAS, The Board of Directors has recommended for election to honorary membership R. Norman Shaw, John Belshor, Paul Mallot and J. L. Pascal, and has recommended to corresponding membership Paul Suzor, J. M. Poupenel, Emil Benard and M. Pillet; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the secretary be instructed to cast one ballot in favor of the nominees.

Whereas, The Board of Directors, in view of the findings of fact presented by the Judiciary Committee in the case of Henry Ives Cobb and of George Edward Harding and William Tyson Gooch, have found the said parties guilty of unprofessional conduct, and of conduct prejudicial to the best interests of the profession, and have censured the said parties, but have permitted them to remain fellows of the Institute in good standing and in full enjoyment of all the privileges of membership; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the continued membership in the Institute of persons adjudged guilty of unprofessional conduct is repugnant to its members and is an anomalous condition; and be it further

Resolved, That the secretary of the Institute forward a separate copy of these resolutions to each member of the Institute and report the same in the printed proceedings.

It was explained by Mr. Day that the last set of resolutions was in reference to the competition for the plans of the Pennsylvania State House two years ago. Some discussion was indulged in regarding the propriety of the committee adding the last clause, which might be taken as a polite invitation for the gentlemen to withdraw from membership, and thus add a verdict of expulsion to the findings of the Judiciary Committee, though it was pointed out that the clause might also be intended simply as a warning to members in the future; but the resolutions were adopted as read.

After the usual votes of thanks to press and public and to those who had contributed papers, the president directed the House Committee to report to the next convention a feasible plan for adding an assembly hall to the Octagon House in which conventions could be held, after which the convention adjourned.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The following letter, personal in its nature, is published without the consent of the writer, though with a belief that he will defer to our judgment in printing it, the reason for which is, not because of the action of the Institute or a wish to take exception to its ruling in the case, but because of the deliberate misrepresentation of the facts printed in the daily press through which the impression has become general that Mr. Cobb was expelled from membership in the Institute. It is also just that with the publication of the report of the Board of Directors and the committee's report, that something on the opposite side of the matter should be shown. Messrs. Cobb, Harding and Gooch may or may not have merited expulsion, but the fact remains that they *were not expelled,* and the "repugnant" clause in the committee's report can be read as clearly a warning to members in the future as an invitation to other members to resign. We assume that if expulsion was meant, the committee would not have lacked the moral courage to say so.—Ed.

Washington, D. C., December 22, 1900.

Robert Craik McLean, Esq., Editor Inland Architect, *Chicago:*

My Dear McLean,—As you were present at the last session of the convention of the American Institute of Architects, perhaps you can tell me what all this rumpus in the daily press is about. It looks as if some petty practitioners vented their personal spite on Harding and Gooch and me.

From the records in the Pennsylvania Capitol competition, Harding and Gooch put some conventional tree shadows on their general plot plan — for which the experts threw them out. Harding and Gooch committed the awful offense of appealing directly to the commissioners, who decided it was a trivial digression from the strict interpretation of the rules of the competition. I can understand why I should be subjected to their bitterest attacks, as I won the competition, but I fail to see any reason for their venting their spleen on Harding and Gooch. The records show in my case that the Pennsylvania Capitol commission discharged their Board of Experts, and I, like the others invited, personally explained my drawings. The only reason why all the fifty or sixty competitors did not do the same was — they were not invited; but I committed the heinous offense of accepting the position of architect of the Pennsylvania State Capitol building when it was offered me by the commissioners after they had discharged their Board of Experts.

I appreciate that so long as I hold public and conspicuous positions I am liable at any time to be subjected to attacks instigated for one reason or another, and pay no attention to them.

The personal side of this affair I consider of no importance whatever, but what I do deplore is that the American Institute of Architects, which should stand for the best there is in the profession, should be held up to public contempt by an exhibition of its members taking advantage of their official positions in the association to vent their personal spite and chagrin.

I hope you will use the influence of your paper with the conservative element (which is by far the larger) to take some action showing that architects are as worthy of the confidence of the public as any professional men. It seems that no sooner does the profession make some advance into its proper position — like the recent employment of private practitioners by the Treasury Department — than these little esthetic spitfires force themselves into prominence and do more harm in a few days than can be overcome by years of hard work. In this connection it may be of interest for you to know that the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania rendered a unanimous decision that the Board of Experts of the State Capitol competition deliberately disregarded their own program and did that which the Court maintains they had no right to do — misbehaved in office and were adjudged guilty of improper conduct.

Think this over carefully and talk with the sound men of the profession and see if something can not be done that the meetings of the American Institute of Architects are not given over, as I imagine the last one was, to squabbling over so-called ethics and spiteful attacks on Government officials and its own members, and if they have any dirty linen to wash, do it in private.

Can not you send me a copy of your reports of the last meeting, as I do not wish to attach sufficient importance to the matter to apply to the officers of the American Institute of Architects for particulars?

Yours very truly,

Henry Ives Cobb.

PAINTS IN ARCHITECTURE.

PAINT IN THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

THE century just closed gave to the world the habit of painting. So fully is this true that, while a hundred years ago paint was a luxury, today its per capita consumption will fairly gauge a community's progress and enlightenment. Paintlessness is now, throughout the Western world, a mark of shiftlessness or of decadence.

This increase in the use of paint is traceable to a very few causes, for while the century was prolific in improvements of detail, its contributions to the materia of painting have been few. The substitution of chrome for arsenical and copper greens, the introduction of the natural iron oxide browns, the utilization of the volatilized vapors from lead sulphuret ores, the invention of the aniline lakes, and the introduction of zinc oxide as a pigment, fairly covers the list of important innovations.

And of these advances one alone — the last — is responsible for the increase in the consumption of paint. To the placing of zinc white production on a practical basis and the demonstration of its painting value is due the popularization of paint. It necessitated the paint manufacturer, and the enterprise of the paint manufacturer has done the rest.

The role of zinc white in this business has been to make paint economical, so that it has become cheaper to use paint than to do without it. Its value to the architect has been in enabling him to arrange his color schemes with the satisfactory assurance that the result would be lasting.

The enormous contemporary consumption of paint in this country may be guessed at from the available figures for the three staples, zinc white, white lead and metallic paints: For 1899 they are estimated respectively at 40,000 tons, 87,000 tons (dry lead), and 63,000 tons.

Charles Jourdain.

OUR ILLUSTRATIONS.

The Cathedral, Marseilles, France.

Group of Ecclesiastical Buildings, Marseilles, France.

Residence of E. H. Seeman, Chicago. A. G. Zimmermann, architect.

Residence of H. Frobach, Milwaukee, Wisconsin. Ferry & Clas, architects.

Residence of B. B. Clarke, Madison, Wisconsin. Claude & Starck, architects.

Residence of George M. Wright, St. Louis, Missouri. Weber & Groves, architects.

Manufacturing Building for H. H. Kohlsaat & Co., Chicago. W. G. Williamson, architect.

Residence for W. W. Lennox, Colorado Springs, Colorado. Varian & Sterner, architects, Denver.

Reception Hall, Residence of Gen. Harrison Gray Otis, Los Angeles, California. John P. Krempel, architect.

Interior View, First Methodist Episcopal Church, Los Angeles, California. Austin & Skilling, architects.

United States Government Building at the Pan-American Exposition, Buffalo, New York. James Knox Taylor, Supervising Architect.

New Building of the *Tribune,* Chicago. Holabird & Roche, architects. The building will have a frontage of 144 feet in Dearborn street and 120 feet in Madison. The building is to be four stories high and will be lighted from three sides and from a court. The plan is to erect the structure in sections, beginning with the southern half, so as not to interfere with the publication of the paper from its present location while the work is being done. The first story will be of light polished granite and the upper three of enameled terra-cotta. The front of the building will be in Dearborn street, where the main entrance will be located. Another entrance in Madison street will lead to the editorial rooms.

Photogravure Plate: The Star Building, Washington, D. C. Marsh & Peter, architects.

PHOTOGRAVURE PLATES.

Issued only with the Photogravure Edition.

Residence, Washington, D. C.

Residence of R. Ready, St. Louis, Missouri. E. C. Janssen, architect.

Building for St. Louis Shoe Company. Eames & Young, architects.

Residence of Mr. Mathey, St. Louis, Missouri. E. C. Janssen, architect.

Interior View in Hall, Residence, Cincinnati. Elzner & Anderson, architects.

Residence of Dr. Grey Lilley, Hinsdale, Illinois. Howard Shaw, architect, Chicago.

Residence of Mrs. Townsend, Washington, D. C. Carrère & Hastings, architects, New York.

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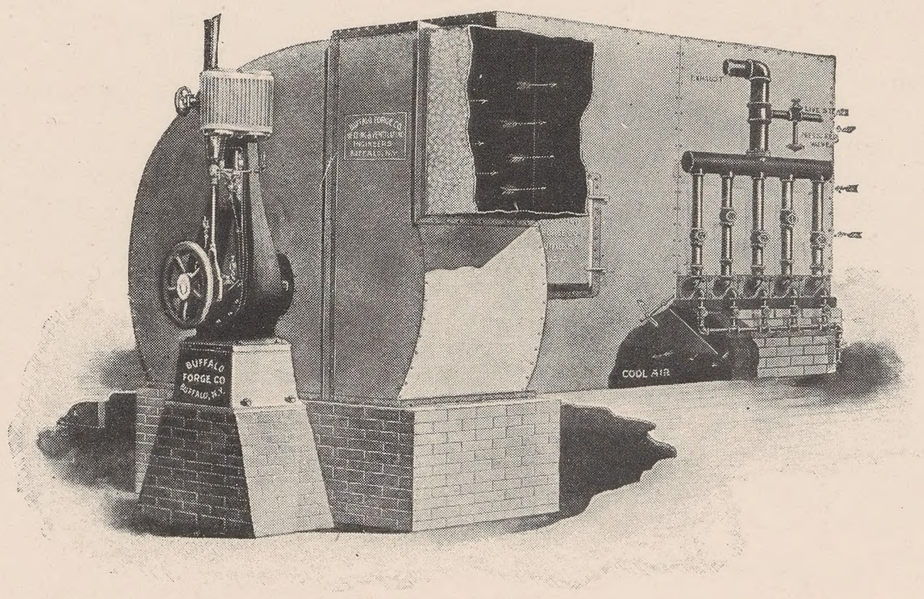

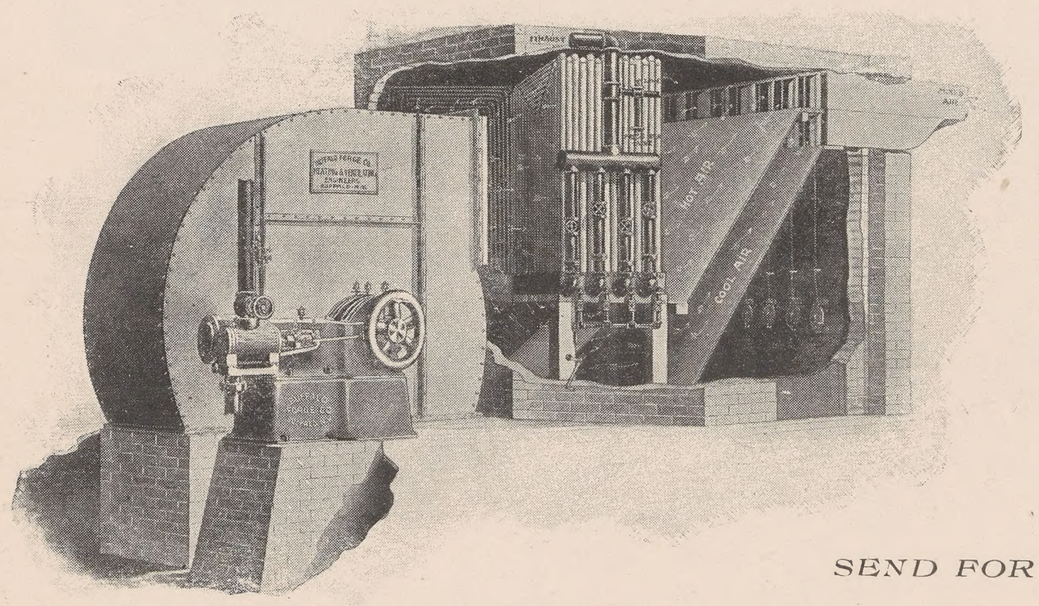

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Vol. XXXVI. ADVERTISERS' TRADE SUPPLEMENT. No. 6

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Any architect can secure valuable books of reference without cost by sending for the catalogues of materials, etc., noticed from month to month in these columns. Large sums are spent on these catalogues, and they contain much practical information. Many are art productions. They may be obtained free on application to those issuing them. In writing please mention THE INLAND ARCHITECT, and oblige the journal and the dealer.

REQUESTS FOR CATALOGUES AND SAMPLES.

Those wishing catalogues and samples sent them by dealers in general may have their names inserted under this heading free of charge. The only recompense desired is that the dealers who send catalogues to these addresses give THE INLAND ARCHITECT due credit for business benefits that result.

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C. E. WOLFE, Architect, Pomona, Cal.

JAMES METCALFE REDFIELD, Architect, Winston Building, Utica, New York.

A SEVERE PAINT TEST.

A new paint folder has been received illustrating the use of Dixon's Silica Graphite Paint for the protection of steel viaducts, bridges and buildings exposed to sulphur fumes of railroad engines. A railroad official is quoted as follows: "About a year ago I ordered some paint, and our general superintendent furnished me with a barrel of Dixon's Silica-Graphite Paint for testing. I painted a structure, an overhead bridge, where we have about twelve tracks running underneath, and are constantly switching night and day, which is a pretty severe test for any kind of paint. That paint has been on there one year now, and has given good satisfaction so far. I had about twenty gallons of this paint left, and where I am using **Paint at present is on a bridge of ten spans. It takes about twenty-six gallons of **Paint to a span, and I painted one span with Dixon's Graphite, which was with the twenty gallons I had left, and I think there is a saving in Dixon's paint of about, well, fifteen per cent; and from my own observation I am very much in favor of that kind of paint. It covers better and leaves a well filled-in surface, as it ought to. I am very much pleased with Dixon's paint."

TRADE NOTES.

THE Powers Regulator Company will install automatic heat regulation in the new Chicago National Bank building.

SAMUEL H. FRENCH & Co., Philadelphia (established 1844), as a preface to their attractive calendar and memorandum card, have these words: "The twentieth century. A new century is begun, richer in its possibilities than the past, fuller in its promises, more wonderful in expectations. We send you greetings for 1901. We have lived for more than half of the past century and have been privileged to aid and participate in the great industrial development that has made America the marvel of the world; and we enter the new century with greater vigor, greater activity, larger facilities, better equipment, fully able to maintain the high standards of the past and to seek a still higher standard in the future."

WICHITA, KAN., Dec. 22, 1900.

Editor of THE INLAND ARCHITECT, *Chicago, Illinois:*

DEAR SIR,—There is a good inducement for a couple of good, smart, up-to-date architects to start in business, as there will be a building boom this coming spring in Wichita. Will you be so kind as to place this card where it may reach the proper persons, and oblige, JOHN F. CARR.

PRAISE FOR GRAND TRUNK.

Among the many complimentary letters received by the passenger department of the Grand Trunk Railway System on its service on the through trains between Boston and Chicago and Montreal, is one from a prominent business man at the Hub, who writes to Mr. G. T. Bell, general passenger and ticket agent, in part, as follows:

"When I visited Denver I traveled in both directions between Boston and Chicago via the Grand Trunk Railway, and nothing could have been better, especially the sleeping-car service, without change, on the 3 o'clock train from Chicago east-bound, and on the 11:30 A.M. train from Boston, westbound. The dining-car service on the Grand Trunk is unsurpassed by any in the country, and has very few equals; and, in fact, it might be said that there are perhaps two or three roads that have reached practical perfection in dining-car service, and the Grand Trunk is one of them. The café-car system (not a buffet, but where you can get things that are eatable and desirable, perfectly served) on your through day trains, especially on the run between Montreal and Toronto, is unsurpassed, both as to accommodation and cuisine.

"In addition, I believe that there is no traveler who may select this route between the East and the West but will, like myself, have nothing but words of praise. At all times it is interesting traveling through Canada, and the road between Montreal and Toronto is especially beautiful along the St. Lawrence river."

NEWS OF THE RAILWAYS.

The management of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad has contracted with the Baldwin Locomotive Works for thirty more new freight engines, to be delivered next March. They will be alike in construction, each having three pairs of drivers and a set of leading and trailing trucks. The driving wheels will measure sixty-four inches in diameter and the truck wheel thirty-seven inches in diameter. The dimensions of the cylinders will be 24 by 24 inches. The engines will differ from the average freight train puller in having wider and shorter fireboxes. The fireboxes will be seven feet long and six feet wide, and their heating surface, combined with that of the tubes, will be about 2,498 square feet. The weight of each engine on its drivers will be 120,000 pounds. The leading trucks will weigh 16,000 pounds and the trailing trucks 24,000 pounds. Unloaded, each tender will weigh about 38,000 pounds. It will have a capacity of 5,000 gallons of water and between nine and ten tons of coal.

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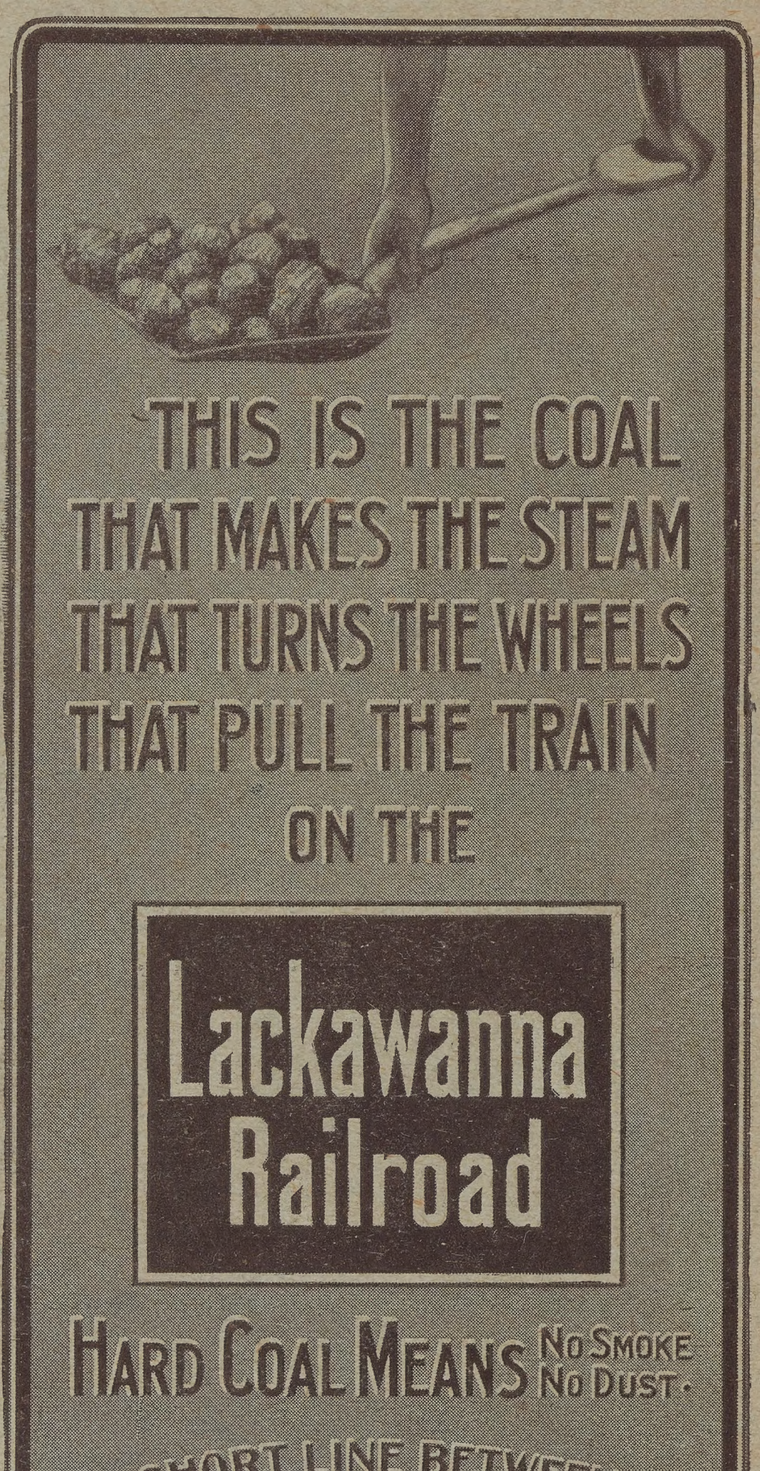
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